The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,048.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	" 28 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town	" 16 0
For one month, delivered in Town	" 6 0
Single Copy for Cash	" 0 4
Back Numbers	" 0 8

The Government of India having announced that the Inland Postage on Newspapers will be reduced by one-half from the 1st October next, the *Bombay Gazette* will, from that date, be sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who will thus be put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

From 1st January 1872, the uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, will be on the following reduced scale :—

	Uniform New Scale.	Old Scale. Town.	Old Scale. Country.
One year, *in advance*	Rs. 42	Rs. 52	Rs. 72
Half year "	" 24	" 28	" 38
Three months "	" 14	" 16	" 21
One month "	" 5	" 6	" 7-12

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address up-country.

New Subscribers whose names are registered before the end of the present year will be allowed a proportionate reduction for the period of their Subscription which falls within the new year.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	" 2 8
Third do	" 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	" 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second do	4½ " "
Third and succeeding	2½ " "

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander A. Gray, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 12th Sept. 1871, at noon.

	Sep.		Sep.
Leave BOMBAY	12	Leave Colombo	21
" Carwar	14	" Galle	22
" Mangalore	15	" Negapatam	25
" Cannanore	16	" Pondicherry	26
" Tellicherry	16	" Madras	28
" Calicut	17	" Coconada	30
" Beypore	17	" Vizagapatam Oct.	1
" Cochin	18	" Bimlipatam	1
" Alleppey	19	" Gopaulpore	2
" Tuticorin	20	" False Point	3
		Arrive CALCUTTA	4

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF *via* KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship INDIA, 1,010 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 16th September 1871, at noon.

	Sep.		Oct.
Leave BOMBAY	16	Leave BUSSORAH	6
" Kurrachee	20	" Fao	6
" Guadur	21	" Bushire	7
" Muscat	23	" Linga	10
" Bunder Abbas	25	" Bunder Abbas	11
" Linga	27	" Muscat	13
" Bushire	29	" Guadur	15
	Oct.		
" Fao	1	" Kurrachee	18
Arrive BUSSORAH	2	Arrive BOMBAY	21

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every SATURDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cottier, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 9th September 1871, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LONDON VIA HAVRE.

(To leave about 25th Instant.)

The Steam Ship ADA, 795 registered tons, Captain TATCHELL, will be despatched as above. This Vessel has very superior accommodation for a limited number of First-class Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE ARE,

To Suez	£30,
To Havre	£45,
To London	£50,

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 5th September 1871.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY,
(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class. (Including Wines.)	3rd Class. (Without Food.)
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	45	32	12
Naples	47	33	13
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Next Steamers from Bombay :—

PERSIA, on SUNDAY, 1st OCTOBER 1871.
INDIA, on WEDNESDAY, 1st NOVEMBER 1871.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 1st September 1871.

NOTICE.—Consignees per s.s. ADA are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the VESSEL, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY at once of their respective GOODS.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th September 1871.

RUSSELL AND CO.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
EAST STREET, POONA,
AND
24, MEDOW STREET, BOMBAY.

PRICE LIST and DIRECTIONS for SELF-MEASUREMENT forwarded FREE on application.

ROWLAND AND Co.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEDOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
FORT, BOMBAY.

(Next Door to Jaffer Sulliman's Bazaar).

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS and WHIPS always on hand.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

G. NICOLL & Co.,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY,
AND EAST STREET, POONA.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

Orders immediately attended to.

N.B.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA. The best remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

Dinneford & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia, and use DINNEFORD'S Friction Gloves and Belts.

Agents—Treacher & Co., Bombay, Poona, and Byculla.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Tuesday, the 12th September, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. SURAT, (2,578 tons, and 500 H.P.) Captain E. J. Baker, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows :—

To BRINDISI	First Class Rs. 600	Second Class Rs. 300
To SOUTHAMPTON.	" " 650	" " 350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. BANGALORE, (2,063 tons, and 500 H.P.), Captain W. C. Angove, will be despatched with Mails for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 13th Sept., leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, and carrying also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be taken for the Straits or China.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

THE s.s. TRAVANCORE (1,900 Tons and 400 H.P.), Captain C. H. Eastley, will be despatched to CHINA on MONDAY, the 11th Sept., at noon, calling at Singapore. For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. and O. Company.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
3, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF A BAROUCHE.

On account of the concerned.

On MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 o'clock P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, in the Apollo Bonded Warehouse.

On account of the underwriters—

A Barouche-built by Laurie and Marner, saved from the wreck of the Bread-Ibase.

The purchaser will have to pay Customs and Town Duties and clear the same from the Warehouse.

SALE OF SUPERIOR WINES.

On MONDAY next, the 11th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms, at 2 P.M., the following Wines :—

30 Boxes 1 dozen each No. 1 McKenzie's Brandy
6 ditto ditto No. 2 ditto
30 ditto ditto No. 3 ditto
36 ditto ditto J. J. Borde's Medoc Claret.
50 ditto ditto Morice Cox ditto
21 ditto 3 dozen each ditto Sherry.
8 ditto 2 ditto Antelle's ditto
208 ditto 4 ditto Morice Cox Beer.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 9th September 1871.

WM. WATSON AND CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS,
23, APOLLO STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

N. V. CURRANEE & Co.,

UNDERTAKE to LAND, SHIP, CLEAR and FORWARD GOODS, PARCELS, and PACKAGES to EUROPE and INDIA with QUICK DESPATCH and at LOW CHARGES.

TOBACCOS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
BIRD'S-EYE, WILLS' ¼ lb. tin or box	1 0	1 2
Do. Do. ½ Do.	1 14	2 2
CUT CAVENDISH, WILLS' ¼ lb. tin or box	1 0	1 2
LATAKIA, WILLS' ¼ Do.	1 0	1 2
SMOKING MIXTURE, WILLS' ¼ Do.	1 0	1 2
REAL TURKEY, for Cigarettes, 6 oz. tin	2 0	2 4
VIRGINIAN CAVENDISH, Finest, per lb.	1 4	1 8
VIRGINIAN GOLDEN LEAF HONEY DEW, a splendid article, infinitely superior to the Tobaccos commonly advertised under this name, per lb.	3 0	3 8

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY,
22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition for the bottoms of steam vessels, and every description of engineering plant for the repairs of steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution and be carried out in a manner which, they trust, will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention :—

Best Europe Canvas, Nos. 1 to 4, at 6 annas 6 pies per yard.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best Trieste Flour in barrels, at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.
Roman Cement in Casks.
Corrugated Iron.
Jim Crows.
Smiths' English Bellows.
Floor Cloth.
Rollers, Skins.
Bundling Twine.
Portland Cement.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.
Wire Netting.
Fire Engines complete.
Patent Water Closets.
Traversing Screw Jack
Iron, English, Swedish and Yorkshire, of every description.
Belting of sizes.
Clear Cloth.
Paper for Mill use.
Iron Tanks of sizes.
Fire Bricks.
Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

ROBERT BROWN,
PLUMBER AND BRASS FOUNDER,
22, MARINE STREET, FORT,

BEGS to call the attention of ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS and others to his well selected STOCK of SANITORY and other FITTINGS. Parties requiring the supplying or fixing of the same, will find it advantageous to have them direct from the Tradesman, whose confidence is based on his own practical knowledge attained by many years' experience. The undermentioned are a few of the articles, whose prices or estimates can be given :—

SANITORY WORK.

English Pan Valve Water Closets.
Shank's Pan Valve Water Closets.
Jenning's Pan Valve Water Closets.
Hooper's Pan Valve Water Closets, for native use.

Cradle or flat back Urinals, with Jenning's self-acting tradle arrangements.

Lavatories with all fittings complete, of very superior Patterns, Baths, Pumps, &c.

ZINC WORK.

Ornamental O. G. Gutters, made from any sketch they may be sent, Rool Caps, Ridging, Cresting, &c.

CAST IRON WORK.

Cast Iron Piping for Rain Water or underground purposes.

BRASS WORK.

Brass Valves and Cocks of all descriptions, and all material required for Sanitory or Irrigation purposes.

Illustrated Books or Loose Sheets can be sent for selection of Patterns on application, and to be returned after inspection.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement, at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1871.

BENTON AND JOHNSON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GOLD AND SILVER THREAD
of every description for the
INDIA AND CHINA MARKETS.

Gold, Silver, and Tinsel Twists—Braids—Bullions, &c., &c., for Embroidering.

63, KING'S CROSS ROAD,
LONDON.

GOLD LEAF, BEST QUALITY, 45s. per 1,000.

ALL WHO SUFFER FROM INDIGESTION SHOULD USE

NORTON'S
CAMOMILE PILLS.

Sold everywhere.

Bottles 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BOMBAY ROYAL SPINNING and WEAVING Co. (Limited.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the COMPANY'S MILLS, at Parell, on SATURDAY, the 9th day of September 1871, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the transaction of the following business :—

1st—To receive the Directors' Report, and Audited Balance Sheet of the Company's Accounts made up to 30th June 1871.
2nd—To declare a Dividend.
3rd—To appoint two Directors in the place of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4th—To appoint Auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,

શા૦ નરશી કેશવજી દા૦ ગંગાદાશ રણછોડદાશ.

i. e. NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
By his Attorney, Gungadas Runchordas,
Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent.

Mandvee Bunder, No. 149, Dongree Coles Street, Bombay, 23rd August 1871.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 26th AUGUST to 9th SEPTEMBER 1871 (both days inclusive).

NOTICE is hereby given, that BAI BOOLEEBAI, Daughter of Abbadeen Shaik Husson, and Widow of Budroodeen Hassumali, has contracted and agreed to SELL to PARSEE HOSSUNGJEE MUNCHERJEE MOGRALIA, all that piece or parcel of LAND or GROUND, with the messuage and tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at Erskine Road, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 2,267 and 2,796, and by the Municipality of Bombay under No. 38, and which said ground contains by admeasurement 188 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on the east by a public passage, on the west by the house of Pestonjee Nowrojee Bhroocha, on the north by the said Erskine Road, and on the south by the Borah Street. All persons having any claim on the aforesaid property, either by way of mortgage, inheritance, gift, lease, or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known, in writing, to Mr. HERFORD E. HOPE, Solicitor for Purchaser, in his Office, No. 11, Forbes Street, Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed, and he, she, or they will be precluded therefrom.—Dated 9th day of September 1871.

MONSOON SUPPLIES
FOR THE MOFUSSIL.

TREACHER & Co., Limited, take the occasion of the near approach of the Wet Season to solicit from residents in out-stations a renewal of the commands with which they have been so liberally favoured in past years.

AS ALL THE SUPPLIES FOR THE COMPANY'S STORE DEPARTMENT REACH THEM BY THE SUEZ CANAL and OVERLAND MAILS

Only, they may be relied upon to possess in full perfection the delicacy and freshness of flavour so often impaired or destroyed by long sea voyages. Maintaining in every other respect the high character of their imports, the Company confidently assert their superiority to those usually offered in the Bombay market (frequently the refuse of Bazaar Auctions), and respectfully caution the public against the danger attending the use of stale or inferior Stores generally.

LARGE SUPPLIES JUST RECEIVED
DIRECT FROM
CROSSE & BLACKWELL, GILLON, HOGARTH MOIR, &c.,
And the first Continental Houses.

BACON, BUTTER, CHEESE, AND HAM.
FISH, SOUPS, AND MEAT EXTRACTS.
FRESH MEATS, GAME AND POULTRY.
PATES, POTTED MEATS, AND YORKSHIRE PIES.
SAUSAGES, TONGUES, AND PIG'S CHEEKS.
PRESERVED VEGETABLES, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN.
CRYSTALLIZED, PRESERVED, DRIED, AND TART FRUITS.
BON BONS, FANCY CHOCOLATES, AND FANCY BISCUITS.
JAMS, MARMALADES, FRUIT AND BOTTLED JELLIES.
PICKLES, SAUCES, AND INDIAN CONDIMENTS.
MUSTARDS, SALT, VINEGARS, OLIVES, AND SALAD OILS.
CHOICE INDIAN AND CHINA TEAS.
COFFEES, COCOAS, AND CHOCOLATES.
ARROWROOTS, MACCARONI, TAPIOCA, &c., &c.
CORN FLOURS, ISINGLASS, AND GELATINE.
INFANTS', INVALIDS', AND DIETETIC FOODS.
CONDENSED AND DESICCATED MILK.
CRYSTALLIZED LOAF SUGARS.
PEELS, SPICES, ESSENCES, AND HERBS.
CANDLES, SOAPS, AND ALL HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES.
EVERY ARTICLE GUARANTEED.

Priced Lists Free on Application.

THE COMPANY'S STOCK OF
WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUEURS,
COMPREHENDING

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
BURGUNDIES, White, Red, and Sparkling, per doz, from	18 8 to	28 0
CHAMPAGNES (by the first shippers)	36 0 to	44 0
CLARETS, of the Company's well-known brands, from	11 0 to	36 0
GREEK WINES	20 8 to	48 0
HOCKS Sparkling and Still	21 0 to	44 0
HUNGARIAN WINES (Red and White)	19 0 to	27 0
MADEIRA (a superb genuine Wine)	38 0	42 0
MOSELLES	36 0	40 0
PORTS (White's and Graham's)	21 8 to	38 0
SHERRIES (White's Unequalled Wines)	22 8 to	48 0
BRANDIES (of best brand only)	18 0 to	40 0
GINS, London Old Tom and Hollands	16 0 to	22 0
RUMS, Real Jamaica	18 0 to	24 0
WHISKEYS, Scotch and (L.L.) Irish	18 0 to	21 0
LIQUEURS (Absinthe, Aqua D'Oro, Chartreuse, Cherry Brandy, Citronelle, Curacao, Maraschino, Rose, Vanille, &c., from, per bottle	1 4 to	5 0

Affords a variety of choice at very moderate rates, offered by no other house in the Presidency.

BASS' PALE ALE,
imported through
THE SUEZ CANAL;
bottled by
STONE & Co., & CAMERON & SAUNDERS.

		Cash.	Credit.
ORDINARY PINTS, in original casks of 8 doz.	per doz. Rs.	3 12	Rs. 4 0
ORDINARY PINTS, examined and repacked	ditto	3 14	4 2
ORDINARY QUARTS, in original casks of 4 doz.	ditto	5 12	6 4
ORDINARY QUARTS, examined and repacked	ditto	6 0	6 8
IMPERIAL PINTS (Stone & Co.) in original casks of 6 doz.	ditto	4 12	5 4
IMPERIAL PINTS (Stone & Co.) examined and repacked	ditto	5 0	5 8
IMPERIAL QUARTS (Stone & Co.) in original casks of 3 doz.	ditto	8 0	8 12
IMPERIAL QUARTS (Stone & Co.) examined and repacked	ditto	8 4	9 0

N.B.—To Messes and other large Consumers the Imperial Quarts (containing 5 full sized glasses) are recommended both for convenience and economy.

STOUTS;
BY
GUINNESS, BARCLAY, AND WHITE & CO.

		Cash.	Credits.
PINTS, in original Casks of 8 doz.	per doz. Rs.	3 14	Rs. 4 2
Do examined and repacked	ditto	4 0	4 4
QUARTS, in original Casks of 4 dozen	ditto	5 12	6 4
QUARTS, examined and repacked	ditto	6 0	6 8
H. WHITE & Co.'s celebrated brand at	ditto	5 8	6 0
Do in original Casks— QUARTS, examined and repacked,	ditto	5 12	6 4

THE COMPANY'S IMPORTS OF
CUTLERY, ELECTRO-PLATED WARE, GLASS, PORCELAIN, AND STONE WARES,

and other articles of daily domestic use, have been largely extended, and now afford an extensive choice of thoroughly sound wearing goods, at rates with which private import cannot (as formerly) maintain comparison.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

ART MANUALS
PUBLISHED BY
WINSOR & NEWTON.

BRADLEY & GOODWIN'S Manual of Illumination.
LAING'S Companion to above.
CARMICHAEL'S Marine Painting in Oil Colours.
CARMICHAEL'S Marine Painting in Water Colours.
DAY'S Art of Miniature Painting.
DUFFIELD'S Art of Flower Painting.
EDWARDS' Landscape Painting in Oil Colours.
GILKS' Art of Wood Engraving.
GOODWIN'S Art of Mural Decoration.
GROOM'S Transparent Painting on Glass.
HARDING'S Drawing Models, and their uses.
HATTON'S Sketching in Water Colours.
HAWKINS' Artistic Anatomy of Cattle and Sheep.
HAWKINS' Artistic Anatomy of the Horse.
MARTELL'S Principles of Form in Ornamental Art.
MARTELL'S Principles of Colouring in Paintings.
MERRIFIELD'S Portrait Painting in Water Colours.
MOGFORD'S Instructions for Restoration of Oil Paintings.
MURRAY'S Painting and Drawing in Coloured Crayons.
MURRAY'S Portrait Painting in Oil Colours
PENLEY'S Elements of Perspective.
PENLEY'S System of Water Colour Painting.
ROWBOTHAM'S Landscape Painting in Water Colours.
ROWBOTHAM'S Sketching from Nature.
WARREN'S Artistic Anatomy of the Human Figure.
WEIGALL'S Art of Figure Drawing.
WILLIAMS'S Transparency Painting on Linen.

Each, Cash, as. 10; Credit, as. 12.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS
AND APPLIANCES, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
ON SALE BY THE
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Banks will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 20th, to SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, (both days inclusive), for the PATETI or PARSEE NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS :—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
J. F. MOIR, Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,
ROBT. CAMPBELL, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
J. WINDRAM, Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
H. K. GREGORY, Acting Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
R. STEVENSON, Agent.

Bombay, 8th September 1871.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 165 of 1870.

FRAMJI DHANJIBHAI BOTTLEWALA, of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, and his wife, JAIRBAI, both residing at Girgaum, in the Island of Bombay...Plaintiffs.

vs.

SORABJI JIJIBHAI, of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, Administrator of the Estate and Effects of the late VIRBAIJI, widow of the late Jijibhai Dadabhai Mugana, residing at Bora Bazaar Street, in the Fort, in the Island of Bombay ......Defendant.

Pursuant to an Order of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, made in the above Suit, and bearing date the First day of July, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy, Notice is hereby given, that any persons claiming Debts or Liabilities, affecting the Estate of the late Virbaiji (widow of Jijibhai Dadabhai Mugana, late of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, deceased), who died in Bombay on or about the Seventh day of August, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty, are hereby required to file such claims, in writing, in my Office, in the Court House, within one month from the date hereof, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said Decree.—Dated this 6th day of September 1871.

CHARLES E. FOX, Commissioner.

FOR SALE, immediately, the PROPERTY of an OFFICER proceeding to ENGLAND—

BAY ARAB CHARGER, 14-3, 10 years. Price Rs. 600.
BROWN AUSTRALIAN MARE, 15-1, 7 years, very good in Harness. Price Rs. 550, or with Trap and Tandem Harness, Rs. 850.

Apply to Captain ROBERTS, R.A., Kirkee.

WANTED.

WANTED, by an ENGLISH FIRM, OFFICE and GODOWN ACCOMMODATION. Rent Rs. 200 to Rs. 250 a month. Apply to B.G., "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE FOR GENTLEMEN.—Terms Moderate.—The House is pleasantly situated in a healthy locality commanding a full view of Malabar Hill, Back Bay, the Maidan, Apollo Pier, and Harbour. About 8 minutes' walk from the Dockyard, Fort. Good Stabling if required. Terms, &c, apply to 8 Grant's Buildings, 2nd Floor,

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, a SPACIOUS HOUSE, having Vehar Water, and good Sea-breeze, situated at Small Colaba, St. Thomas's Street, opposite Messrs. Remington & Co's Cotton Screws, House No. 117. For further particulars apply to MANOCKJEE NOWROJEE, Meadow Street, No. 32, Fort.

TO LET, a spacious two-storied HOUSE, at the corner of Church Gate Street, opposite the Cathedral and adjoining the "Times of India" Office.

Several APARTMENTS fit for Offices, in Church Gate Street.

A spacious Godown in Church Lane, Fort.

Several APARTMENTS fit for Dwellings in Tod Street, Fort.

Two BUNGALOWS at Lower Colaba.

One BUNGALOW at Mazagon, situated on the property known as "Unjeer-Baug."

The PREMISES on the Breach Candy Road, lately occupied by Mr. Harry Hibbert.

The well-known BUNGALOW at Bandora Point, called the "Land's End."

A commodious BUNGALOW at Poona, Civil Lines, the former residence of the Lord Bishop of Bombay.

One BUNGALOW at Poona, Civil Lines, near the Railway Station.

For the October Season.—A BUNGALOW at MATHERAN (with Furniture), situated on one of the best sites of the Hill, and commanding an excellent view.

Apply to NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY, at the Office of the Honorable Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.

NOTICES.

AGRA BANK (Limited).
RATES OF EXCHANGE.

At six months' sight on Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., or the National Bank of Scotland	1s. 11⅛d. per Rupee.
At three months' sight	1s. 10 15/16d. "
On Head Office, on demand, for sums of £500 and upwards	1s. 10⅞d. "
For smaller sums	1s. 10 11/16d. "

H. K. GREGORY, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 1st September 1871.

FOR SALE, SUNDRY PROPERTIES IN BOMBAY, SHOLAPORE, POONA, PAUNCHGUNNY, KURRACHEE. If desired, a portion of the Purchase Money may remain on Mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of Interest, or arrangements can be made for payment by as many as ten annual instalments.

For further particulars, apply to the LAND MORTGAGE BANK OF INDIA, Limited.

THE INDIAN DEFICIT AND THE INCOME TAX :
By J. M. MACLEAN. London: 1871.

A few Copies of this Pamphlet are on sale at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price, One Rupee each.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

This is a bold Pamphlet, and we cannot call it a bad one.—*Calcutta Englishman.*

Mr. Maclean's *brochure* has the merit of introducing a distinct variation on this protracted discussion.—*Times of India.*

Mr. Maclean is a very accomplished man.—*Indian Economist.*

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL,
WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld).
CALCUTTA AND ALLAHABAD.

UNDER EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

First Class ACCOMMODATION; with WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER of the best quality only, at reasonable prices.

ENGLISH HOTEL,
BRITISH HOTEL LANE,
APOLLO STREET.

THIS Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay.

The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience, and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises. The Table will be found to be abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental Markets. The Proprietor confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated, and within five minutes of the Railway Station and the Apollo Bunder.

PESTONJEE BAPOOJEE, Proprietor.

THE ESPLANADE HOTEL,
WATSON'S BUILDING,
BOMBAY.

SITUATED in the most central part of Bombay, facing the Sea, within five minutes' walk of all the Government, Merchants', and Public Offices, both Railway Stations, the Band-stand, and adjoining the Apollo Bunder, where the Mails are landed and Passengers embark for Europe.

There are three Floors of very lofty Apartments, containing upwards of 120 BED ROOMS, and BED and SITTING ROOMS en suite—all furnished with the best description of ENGLISH FURNITURE, and with every necessary to ensure comfort.

On the First Floor are Public and Private Dining Rooms, sufficient to accommodate upwards of 200 Guests; a Reading Room, and Public and Private Billiard Rooms, furnished with five of Thurston's best Tables.

The Table is liberal, and the Wines are of the highest class.

Travellers by the B. B. and C. I. Railway should book to the Marine Lines Station, and by the G. I. P. Railway to the Boree Bunder Station.

Carriages and Servants from the Hotel wait the arrival of each Train.

The ESPLANADE is the only Hotel in Bombay that is conducted entirely by Europeans, and it is patronised by all the English and Foreign Nobility visiting India.

W. MAULE,
Manager.

WELCH, MARGETSON & Co.,
16 & 17, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON,
MANUFACTURERS AND WAREHOUSEMEN.

GENTLEMEN'S TIES, SHIRTS, COLLARS, FLANNELS, SPUN SILK and FANCY COTTON SHIRTINGS, SCARVES, MUFFLERS, PUGGAREES, BRACES, BELTS, SILK and CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, RUGS, UMBRELLAS, PORTMANTEAUX, HAT CASES, &c., &c.

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WHOLESALE ONLY.

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NOTICES.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
INDORE STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS AND TIMBER MERCHANTS.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the supply of BURMAH TEAK and CREOSOTED PINE SLEEPERS for the above Works.

Full particulars may be learnt on application (by letter only) to the undersigned. Tenders must be forwarded to him on or before the 15th of October next, at which date they will be submitted for the orders of Government.

CRAWFORD CAMPBELL,
Superintending Engineer Indore State Railway.

Superintending Engineer's Office, Mhow, 10th August 1871.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
RAJPOOTANA (STATE) RAILWAY.
AGRA DISTRICT.

TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION of WORKS on the proposed Line of Railway, from Agra to Sambhur Junction Station, a distance of 185½ miles, more or less, with probable extension to Ajmere and Sambhur Lake (a further length of about 53 miles), are hereby invited.

Tenders may be submitted for the whole work, or for the work in divisions, as will be set forth in the conditions of tenders, forms for which will be attached to the Specification.

English Material, for the most part, and Sleepers, will be supplied by Government to the Contractor at Agra.

The works will be paid for by Government on a Schedule of Rates. Copies of the Specification of Works, General Terms of Contract, Schedule of the Several Descriptions of Work to which Contractors will attach Prices, and Bill of Approximate Quantities, together with Plans and Sections of Line, and some Drawings to show the general character of the structures, will be on view on week days at the Office of the Public Works Department, Calcutta, from Monday the 4th September, till Saturday, 30th September 1871, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M.

Copies of the Specification of Works, General Terms of Contract, Schedule of Works to which Contractors will attach Prices, and Bill of Approximate Quantities, may be obtained on written application to the Undersigned, during the term above-mentioned, on payment of a fee of Rs 50 (fifty) as earnest money, which will not be returned.

Sealed Tenders, addressed to the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Public Works Department, may be deposited at the Public Works Office, Calcutta, up to 4 P.M. of the 30th September 1871, or may be despatched by post, registered, to the above address at Simla, so as to be delivered there not later than the evening of the 4th October, after which day no Tenders will be received.

The Government of India do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Govt. of India,
W. C. FURNIVALL,
Superintending Engineer, Agra District, Rajpootana Railway.

P. W. Department, Somerset Buildings, Strand, Calcutta.

NOTICE.—TENDERS will be received by the Marine Storekeeper, at H. M.'s Dockyard, until Noon of the 11th September 1871, for the PURCHASE of H. M.'s Steamer SIND, built at Durham in 1862, burthen in tons 408 53/94, Boilers tubular, Engines oscillating, by Bolton, Watt & Co., of 140 Horse Power, length 177 feet, breadth 23 feet, and depth 12 feet. List of Stores and further particulars may be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

W. L. SEARLE, Lieut., late I.N.,
Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 24th August 1871.

NOTICE.—DESIGNS with SPECIFICATIONS are hereby invited, for a MARKET, (Materials, Wood and Iron) for Meat, Fish, Vegetables, and Fruit—Cost NOT TO EXCEED TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND RUPEES.

A Premium of Three Hundred Rupees will be paid to the person whose Design will be approved of by the Municipal Commissioners. The Designs, &c., to reach this Office before the 1st of MARCH 1872.

For any further particulars apply to the Undersigned,

JOHN EDWARD HODGSON, Secretary,
Sukkur Municipal Commission, Upper Sind.

Municipal Secretary's Office, Sukkur, 30th August 1871.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are INVITED for the purpose of WATCHING the INTERESTS of the RATEPAYERS in Bombay, and to TAKE such PROCEEDINGS in their BEHALF as may be deemed advisable. The Undersigned have consented to have an Account opened in their names at the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) for the purpose.

N. M. WADIA.
SAMSOODEN TYABJEE.
MOOLJEE THACKERSEY.
PANDOORANG BALIBHADRA.

Bombay, 4th September 1871.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 1113 of 1865.

DAMODHUR RAGHOBA, WITTOBA RAGHOBA, and BALCRISTNA RAGHOBA......Plaintiffs.

vs.

MOROBA RAGHOBA, MANOCKJEE SORABJEE BHUGUT, and BAPOO JUGGONNATH BHUNDAREE......Defendants.

Pursuant to an Order made in the above Suit, and bearing date the Seventh day of April, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-six, the following IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES will be sold in sixteen (16) Lots by PUBLIC AUCTION, before CHARLES E. FOX, Esquire, Commissioner of the High Court of Bombay, at his Office, in the Court-house, on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, the 13th, 14th, and 15th days of SEPTEMBER 1871, respectively, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon of each day :—

Lot No. 1.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Damodhur Raghoba, Wittoba Raghoba, Balcristna Raghoba, Moroba Raghoba, Manockjee Sorabjee Bhugut, and Bapoo Juggonnath Bhundaree, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of ground, containing by admeasurement four hundred and fifty six square yards and thirty-nine hundredths of a square yard, be the same a little more or less, together with the messuages, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, with the appurtenances, situate at Mahim, near the Custom-House, without the Fort of Bombay, in the subdistrict of Mazagon, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax No 500, and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 7, bounded on the north and east by other property belonging to the family of the late Damooljee Chimajee and sold as Lots 2 and 9, hereinafter described in these advertisements of sale, on the south by an oart passage, and on the west by public passage, and which said premises were formerly occupied by the late Hurrichund Damooljee but are now occupied by the defendant Moroba Raghoba.

Lot No. 2.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Damodhur Raghoba, Wittoba Raghoba, Balcristna Raghoba, Moroba Raghoba, Manockjee Sorabjee Bhugut, and Bapoo Juggonnath Bhundaree, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of ground, containing by admeasurement two hundred and twenty-two square yards and twenty-two hundredths of a square yards, be the same a little more or less, together with a small dwelling-house thereon standing, with the appurtenances, situate at Mahim, near the Custom House, without the Fort of Bombay, in the subdistrict of Mazagon, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax No. 500, and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 6, bounded on the north, south, and east by other property belonging to the family of the late Damooljee Chimajee and sold as Lots Nos. 3, 1, 7, and 8, described in these advertisements of sale, and on the west by public passage, and which said premises have for some years past been, and now are, occupied by Doorga, woman, and Syed Hoosain Nalbund.

Lot No. 3.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Damodhur Raghoba, Wittoba Raghoba, Balcristna Raghoba, Moroba Raghoba, Manockjee Sorabjee Bhugut, and Bapoo Juggonnath Bhundaree, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of Fazendaree ground, containing by admeasurement 81 square yards and 71-100ths of a square yard, be the same a little more or less, situate at Mahim, near the Custom House, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mazagon, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax No. 500, and bounded on the north, south, and east by other property belonging to the family of the late Damooljee Chimajee and sold as Lots Nos. 4, 2, 6, and 7, described in these advertisements of sale, and on the west by public passage, and which said ground has for some years past been, and now is, occupied by Rustomjee Bharoocha, as Fazendaree tenant, at a Fazendaree rent of Rs 2-8 per annum.

Lot No. 4.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Damodhur Raghoba, Wittoba Raghoba, Balcristna Raghoba, Moroba Raghoba, Manockjee Sorabjee Bhugut, and Bapoo Juggonnath Bhundaree, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of Fazendaree ground, containing by admeasurement eighty square yards and 20-100ths of a square yard, be the same a little more or less, situate at Mahim, near the Custom House, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mazagon, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax No. 500, and bounded on the north, south, and east by other property belonging to the family of the late Damooljee Chimajee and sold as Lots 5, 3, and 6, described in these advertisements of sale, and on the west by a public passage, and which said ground has for some years past been, and now is, occupied by Mrs. Paul, as Fazendaree tenant at a Fazendaree rent of Rs. 2-4 per annum.

Lot No 5.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Damodhur Raghoba, Wittoba Raghoba, Balcristna Raghoba, Moroba Raghoba, Manockjee Sorabjee Bhugut, and Bapoo Juggonnath Bhundaree, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of Fazendaree ground, containing by admeasurement 189 square yards and 63-100ths of a square yard, be the same a little more or less, situate at Mahim, near the Custom House, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mazagon, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax No 500, and bounded on the north by the property of Rustomjee Byramjee Saboowalla, on the south by other property belonging to the family of the late Damooljee Chimajee and sold as Lots Nos 4 and 6, described in these advertisements of sale, on the east by Lady Jamsetjee's Road, and on the west by public passage, and which said ground has for some years past been, and now is, occupied by Pestonjee Cooverjee Doctor, as Fazendaree tenant, at a Fazendaree rent of Rs. 5 per annum.

Lot No. 6.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Damodhur Raghoba, Wittoba Raghoba, Balcristna Raghoba, Moroba Raghoba, Manockjee Sorabjee Bhugut, and Bapoo Juggonnath Bhundaree, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of vacant ground, containing by admeasurement 149 square yards and 75-100ths of a square yard, be the same a little more or less, situate at Mahim, near the Custom House, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mazagon, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax No 500, bounded on the north, south, and west by other property belonging to the family of the late Damooljee Chimajee and sold as Lots 5, 7, 3 and 4, described in these advertisements of sale, and on the east by the Lady Jamsetjee's Road, and which said ground has for some years past been and now is in the possession of the plaintiffs and of the defendant Moroba Raghoba.

Lot No. 7.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Damodhur Raghoba, Wittoba Raghoba, Balcristna Raghoba, Moroba Raghoba, Manockjee Sorabjee Bhugut, and Bapoo Juggonnath Bhundaree, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of vacant ground, containing by admeasurement 187 square yards and 88/100ths of a square yard, be the same a little more or less, situate at Mahim, near the Custom House, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mazagon, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax No. 500, bounded on the north, south, and west by other property belonging to the family of the late Damooljee Chimajee and sold as Lots 6, 8, 2 and 3, described in these advertisements of sale, and on the east by the Lady Jamsetjee's Road, and which said piece of ground has for some years past been, and now is, in the possession of the plaintiffs and of the defendant Moroba Raghoba.

Lot No. 8.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Damodhur Raghoba, Wittoba Raghoba, Balcristna Raghoba, Moroba Raghoba, Manockjee Sorabjee Bhugut, and Bapoo Juggonnath Bhundaree, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of ground, containing by admeasurement eighty square yards and thirty-eight hundredths of a square yard, be the same a little more or less, together with a bungalow standing thereon, with the appurtenances, situate at Mahim, near the Custom House, without the Fort of Bombay, in the subdistrict of Mazagon, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax No. 500, and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 1 B, bounded on the north, south and west by other property belonging to the family of the late Damooljee Chimajee and sold as Lots 7 and 2, described in these advertisements of sale, and on the east by the Lady Jamsetjee's Road, and which said premises have for some years past been, and now are, in the occupation of the defendant Bapoo Juggonnath Bhundaree.

Lot No. 9.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Damodhur Raghoba, Wittoba Raghoba, Balcristna Raghoba, Moroba Raghoba, Manockjee Sorabjee Bhugut, and Bapoo Juggonnath Bhundaree, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of ground, containing by admeasurement two hundred and sixty-three square yards and eight-three hundredths of a square yard, be the same a little more or less, together with a chawl or range of building standing thereon, with their appurtenances, situate at Mahim, near the Custom House, without the Fort of Bombay, in the subdistrict of Mazagon, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax No. 500, and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 1 and No. 1 A, respectively, bounded on the north and west by other property belonging to the family of the late Damooljee Chimajee and sold as Lots 2 and 1, described in these advertisements of sale, on the south by a oart passage, and on the east by the Lady Jamsetjee's Road, and which said premises have for some years past been, and now are, occupied by the defendant Manockjee Sorabjee, Nusserwanjee Eduljee, and Wittoo Tannocur.

Lot No. 10.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Damodhur Raghoba, Wittoba Raghoba, Balcristna Raghoba, Moroba Raghoba, Manockjee Sorabjee Bhugut, and Bapoo Juggonnath Bhundaree, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of Fazendaree ground, containing by admeasurement 2,671 square yards and 5/9 of a square yard, be the same a little more or less, situate at Mahim, near the Custom House, without the Fort of Bombay, in the subdistrict of Mazagon, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax No. 552, and bounded on the north by the property of Dadabhoy Cowasjee Patell, on the south by the oart of the late Pootoba Dadoba, on the east by the oart of Asseebai, widow of Shapoorjee Cursetjee, and on the west partly by the property of Gabriel De Souza and partly by the oart of the said Pootoba Dadoba.

Lot No. 11.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Damodhur Raghoba, Wittoba Raghoba, Balcristna Raghoba, Moroba Raghoba, Manockjee Sorabjee Bhugut, and Bapoo Juggonnath Bhundaree, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of an oart with several cocoanut trees standing and growing thereon, containing by admeasurement one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five square yards, be the same a little more or less, situate at Lower Mahim, in the subdistrict of Mazagon, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax No. 552, bounded on the north and west by the oart of Bhasker Crustna Gawer, and on the south and east by the oart of the Portuguese church, and which land is sold, subject to any estate and interest of Reverend D. F. Rodrigues, Mr N. Rodrigues, and Mr. J. S. Rodrigues in a house standing on such land, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 674.

Lot No. 12.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Damodhur Raghoba, Wittoba Raghoba, Balcristna Raghoba, Moroba Raghoba, Manockjee Sorabjee Bhugut, and Bapoo Juggonnath Bhundaree, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of batty field, containing by admeasurement one hundred and sixty-two square yards, be the same a little more or less, situate at a village called Catherdee, without the Fort of Bombay, in the subdistrict of Mazagon, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax No. 9, and bounded on the north by the batty fields of Hurgowan Madhowdas, on the south by the ground of Boodia Sookar Kunj, on the east by the batty ground of Jao Ignacio Pereira, and on the west by the road of Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and which said ground has for some years past been, and now is, occupied by Boodia Sookar Bhoin.

Lot No. 13.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Damodhur Raghoba, Wittoba Raghoba, Balcristna Raghoba, Moroba Raghoba, Manockjee Sorabjee Bhugut, and Bapoo Juggonnath Bhundaree, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of batty field, containing by admeasurement 514 square yards, be the same a little more or less, situate at a village called Catherdee, Small Dewsur, without the Fort of Bombay, in the subdistrict of Mazagon, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax No 9, bounded on the north by the batty ground belonging to Jao Ignacio Pereira and Manockjee Cursetjee, on the south by the batty ground of Jao Antonio Louis, on the east by the batty ground of Jao Ignacio Pereira, and on the west by the batty fields of Antonio Pereira Dias, and which said ground has for some years past been, and now is, in the occupation of the said Boodia Sookar Bhoin.

Lot No. 14.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Damodhur Raghoba, Wittoba Raghoba, Balcristna Raghoba, Moroba Raghoba, Manockjee Sorabjee Bhugut, and Bapoo Juggonnath Bhundaree, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of batty fields, containing by admeasurement 1,787 square yards and 3-9ths of a square yard, be the same a little more or less, situate at a village called Catherdee, Small Dewsur, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mazagon, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax No 9, and bounded on the north by the batty ground belonging partly to Esool Mahomed and partly to Bhoodia Sookar Kunj, on the south by a small passage, on the east by the Sion Road, and on the west by the batty ground of Esool Mahomed, and which said piece of ground has for some years past been and now is occupied by Boodia Sookar Bhoin.

Lot No. 15.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Damodhur Raghoba, Wittoba Raghoba, Balcristna Raghoba, Moroba Raghoba, Manockjee Sorabjee Bhugut, and Bapoo Juggonnath Bhundaree, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of batty field, containing by admeasurement 231 square yards and 7/9 of a square yard, be the same a little more or less, situate at a village called Catherdee, Small Dewsur, without the Fort of Bombay, in the subdistrict of Mazagon, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax No 9, bounded on the north by a small passage, on the south by a batty field of Crustna Balum Bhoir, on the east by Sion Road, and on the west by batty fields of Boodia Balloo Patel, and which said ground has for some years past been, and now is, occupied by Boodia Sookar Bhoin.

Lot No. 16.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Damodhur Raghoba, Wittoba Raghoba, Balcristna Raghoba, Moroba Raghoba, Manockjee Sorabjee Bhugut, and Bapoo Juggonnath Bhundaree, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of Fazendaree ground, containing by admeasurement 2,654 square yards, be the same a little more or less, situate at Sion, without the Fort of Bombay, in the subdistrict of Mazagon, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 9, bounded on the north by the Sion Road, on the south by the Government ground, on the east by the property of Babajee Succaram, and on the west by the property of Jamsetjee Parsee, and which said ground has for some years past been and now is occupied by Babool Wittoo Bhundaree, as Fazundaree tenant, at a Fazundaree rent of Rs. 10 per annum.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale application may be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, and at the Office of Messrs. MANISTY and FLETCHER, Attornies for the above named Plaintiffs, Rampart Road.—Dated this 16th day of August 1871.

CHARLES E. FOX, Commissioner.

NOTICE.—The INTEREST of Mr. H. R. HUGHES, late Partner in this Firm, CEASED on the 1st of JUNE 1870; but the Name and Style of the Firm will remain the same.

BUDGETT AND HUGHES.

Kurrachee, 26th August 1871.

THE COMMITTEE of the SAILORS' HOME are ready to receive proposals from respectable parties to act as PURVEYORS of the Home. Conditions may be ascertained from the Honorary Secretary, to whom applications are to be sent on or before the 19th instant.

FIREWOOD FROM SIND.—The Undersigned is PREPARED TO SELL up to '00,'00 maunds of BABOOL FUEL FROM THE SIND FORESTS, situated on and near the banks of the Indus, below Kotree. Delivery either in the Forests or at Ketty Bunder, situated at the mouth of the Indus. Early applications are invited. For particulars apply to the Undersigned.

W. SCHLICH,
Acting Conservator of Forests in Sind.

Kurrachee, 26th August 1871.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (in Liquidation).—A DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS, at the rate of Rs. 560 per SHARE, will be PAID to the REGISTERED SHAREHOLDERS, on the production of Share Certificates, on and after THURSDAY, the 7th inst., on application at the Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle.

JAMES G. SMITH, } Liquidators.
A. E. ASHLEY, }

Bombay, 6th September 1871.

OOMRAWUTTEE PRESS COMPANY, Limited.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a THIRD CALL of RUPEES FIVE HUNDRED (Rs. 500) per SHARE is PAYABLE at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers, No. 5, Rampart Row, on or before the 15th September 1871, in conformity with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held this day.

By order of the Board,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 18t August 1871.

OOMRAWUTTEE PRESS COMPANY, Limited.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Rampart Row, on THURSDAY, the 14th day of SEPTEMBER 1871, at 3 P.M., for the transaction of the following business :—

1.—To receive the Directors' Report and Balance Sheet made up to 30th June 1871.
2.—To declare a Dividend.
3.—To elect Directors in the room of Dadabhoy Jamsetjee, Esq., and Poorunmull Chimniram, Esq., who retire, but are eligible for re-election.
4.—To elect an Auditor and to fix his remuneration.
5.—To fix the Directors' fees.

By order of the Directors,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

No. 5, Rampart Row, Bombay, 2nd September 1871.

THE FRENCH PRESS COMPANY, Limited. —NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the COMPANY will be HELD at the Office of Messrs. Jules Siegfried & Co., Elphinstone Circle, on MONDAY, the 11th September, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the following business :—

1.—To receive the Directors' Report and Balance Sheet for the Season 1870-71.
2.—To declare a Dividend.
3.—To elect a new Board of Directors, the present Directors being re-eligible, and to fix their remuneration.
4.—To appoint an Auditor and fix his remuneration.

By Order of the Directors,
JULES SIEGFRIED & Co., Managers.

Bombay, 28th August 1871.

PESTONJEE and DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE CAMA & Co.'s TRUST ESTATE.—NOTICE.—A SECOND DIVIDEND, at the rate of EIGHT (8) PER CENT. will be PAID on and after the FIFTH SEPTEMBER next, at the Office of the Undersigned, No. 19, Sassoon Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, to such Creditors of this Estate whose Claims have been adjusted and admitted by the Trustees.

CURSETJEE NUSSERWANJEE CAMA,
N. ARDASEER,
Trustees of the above Estate.

Sassoon Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 25th Aug. 1871.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS.

NOTICE.—The Dispensing Departments of TREACHER & COMPANY, Limited, are under the supervision of thoroughly qualified EUROPEAN CHEMISTS, whose particular attention is devoted to the preparation and dispensing of Medicines, for which every facility is provided, and to their punctual and expeditious despatch.

The purity and quality of the Drugs and Chemicals employed are determined by chemical analysis.

An exact copy of every Prescription is registered, whereby a reference is always readily obtainable.

Orders from Outstations are executed and despatched on the day they are received.

Establishments—

BOMBAY, Fort & Byculla. POONA, Staff Lines.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
Dispensing and Manufacturing Chemists.

NOTICES.

SALE OF
BOOTS AND SHOES
AT
J. & W. WATSON & CO.'S,
ALL
LAST SEASON'S STOCK,
TO BE CLEARED OUT AT HALF PRICE.

8th AUGUST 1871.

MONSOON SEASON.
IMPORTANT
TO
TRAVELLERS AND OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

THE following REQUISITES are procurable READY FOR USE, or made to order at a very short Notice at the undermention low Rates for Cash from the

ESTABLISHMENT
OF
ASQUITH AND COMPANY.

		Rs. a.		Rs. a.	
Deck Suits		17 0			
Overland Suits, best Blue Serge		27 0			
Warm Suits		35 0			
Over Coats, lined		35 0			
Inverness Capes		30 0 to 35 0			
Whitney Rugs		12 8	15 8	18 8	
Rug Straps, wide Bridle Leather		2 0			
Sleeping Suits, each	6-8, 7-8,	10 0	17 0	17 8	
Dressing Gowns		10 0	17 0	23 0	
Pyjamas	six for	16 8	18 8		
Oxford Shirts, with Collar attached	six	37 0			
Taffeta, a new material	six	37 0			
Printed Cambric, Collars attached	six	22 8			
French Printed, Collars attached	six	28 0			
White Shirts, Fine Longcloth	six	22 8			
White Shirts, Linen Fronts and Cuffs	six	28 0			
Flannel Shirts, thoroughly shrunk	six	49 0			
Best Silk and Wool, neat patterns Shrunk	six	52 0			
Merino Under-Vests	six	19 0			
Superfine ditto	six	24 0			
Irish Cambric Handkerchiefs, Washed and Hemd. per doz.	10 8	12 8	13 8	16 8	
Cotton Socks, per doz.	11 0				
Fine Fancy Stripes	12 8	14 8	16 8		
Merino, Fancy and Plain	15 0	16 8	18 0		
Bathing Drawers, Striped and Plain	six for	11 0			
Railway Portmanteaus		23 8 to 25 0			
Overland Trunks		25 0 to 28 0			
Ladies' Trunks, fitted with Tray, &c.		40 0 to 45 0			
Soiled Linen Bags		4 12 to 5 12			
Black Hide Bags		10 0			
Courier Bags		6 8 to 8 8			
Travelling Hats		5 0 to 6 8			
Scarves, un-made, from		1 12 to 3 4			
Made Sailor's Knott		1 2 to 2 12			
Overland Chairs		10 0 to 12 8			
Travelling Pillows		1 12 — 2 0			
Pillow Cases, each		1 8			
Sheets, Horrockses' per pair		9 8			

WHITE HELMETS.
FOR MILITARY AND CIVIL WEAR.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
White Regulation Helmets, fitted with Chin Strap.	14 8	16 0
White Regulation Helmets, extra quality with Chin Strap	16 0	18 0
White Hunting Helmets, wide brim	13 8	15 0
Do. do. extra quality	16 0	18 0
Drab Hunting Helmets, wide brim	8 8	10 0
Small Hats for evening wear	from 5 0 to 7 0	6 0 8 0

BRACES,
BEST MAKES ONLY.

Guyot's French Braces	1 14	2 0
Do. best quality	2 0	2 0
Light, Leather, very strong	2 0	2 0
Scarlet, Berlin	2 0	2 0
White, do.	2 0	2 0

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
OUTFITTERS, BOMBAY,
22, APOLLO STREET, OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIAT,
BOMBAY.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF
FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE, BYCULLA,
AND
EAST STREET, POONA.

MRS. LAKE has just received "Overland," per P. and O. Co.'s s.s. INDUS,

A CHOICE SELECTION of MILLINERY, &c.,
For the POONA SEASON, consisting of—

Bonnets, Hats, Flowers, Feathers, Hair Chignons in every shade, Frizettes, Pads, &c.

Silks, Satins, Reps, Prints, Cambrics, Velveteen, Black Velvet, &c.

Ball Dresses in great variety, Camisoles, Lace sets, Mantles, Velveteen Jacquettes, Ball Room Fans, Lace Tunics, and Flounces and Corsets of best manufacture.

LADIES' BEST KID GLOVES.

EVERY REQUISITE FOR WEDDINGS CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

CHILDREN'S AND INFANTS' CLOTHING, &c., &c.

THE GOODS WILL BE OPENED THIS WEEK AT POONA.

Wedding and Mourning Orders carefully attended to.

LADIES' OWN MATERIALS MADE UP.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a Remittance for Payment in Bombay.

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE," BYCULLA, AND EAST STREET, POONA.

Bombay, 12th July 1871.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS
Of Messrs. CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,
London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to
TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT;
And on the 30th of the same month, for
SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES
Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S, Shaik Bachoo was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to
TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one selling spurious oilmen's stores, under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had from every respectable dealer in India.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

Friday Afternoon.

Market steady; not much doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares.	Noml. value ₩ sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
10,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	93
22,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400 nl.
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct	Do of Bombay New	627½
10,000	500	100	6 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	177½
15,250	1,000	all	6 p.ct	Do of Madras	1,400
10,000	250	all	4 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	270
40,000	275	all	10 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	380 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C	150
37,000	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India	92
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	490

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 73	Colaba Land Co	1,565
8,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	148
750	2,000	2,000	Nil.	Mazagon Land	940
4,000	2,000	1,450	Nil.	Port Canning	415

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

......	£20	218·3·0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	235
......	£20	109·1·5	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
......	£20	43·10·2	do.	Ditto	
......	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co	1,100
......	£18	196·5·1	do.	Do. New Shares	225

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	9,850	225 ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,200
200	2,000	1,100	75 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	900
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	430
150	12,000	11,000	200 do.	Apollo Press Co	7,000
200	2,000	all	265 do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,175
200	500	all	66 do.	Do New	537½
500	1,850	all	40 *	Colaba Press Co.	6,400
350	2,000	all	200 ps	East India Press Co.	3,200
150	8,500	all	1000 *	Fort Press Co.	9,200
300	2,000	1,800	30 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	955x-d
200	6,000	6,000	Nil.	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,700
250	5,000	1,467	75 ps	Imperial Press Co	1,150
300	5,000	2,000	100 ps	Kurrachee Press Co.	1,110
2,000	400	350	35 ps	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	620
12	2,500	all	250 ps	Prince of Wales Press	2,600
225	2,000	1,000	[illegible] *	Victoria Press, Madras	925
150	2,000	all	Nil.	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,000
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	850

* Per share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	1,575 nl.
600	1,250	all	Nil.	Alexandra Spinning	1,300
500	2,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	2,650
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,800 nl.
900	1,000	all	...	Bombay United	1,080
1,000	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	305
750	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	2,850
750	2,000	all	75 p.s	Great Eastern	2,300
2,500	1,000	all	140 p.s	Manockji Petit's	1,110
900	1,000	all	Nil.	Morarjee Spinning	1,050
800	2,500	all	125*	Oriental	2,690
690	2,500	2,400	...	Royal	2,350 nl

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

......	2,500	1,500	75 ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	870
50,000	50	all	4½ p ct	Bombay Gas Company	55
1,000	50	all	5 pc.	Mechanics B'ld'gs Co.	36
500	2,000	300	21 ps.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	175
2,000	500	all	40 ps	Treacher & Co	400
3,000	250	all	6 ps.	Viegas Patent Slip Co	85

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
......	500	95	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	14
......	95	19		Do. China	1
......	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
......	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
......	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
......	200	70	May '67	Royal Bank	2

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

......	5,200	2,400	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co	8

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 10½d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11 3/16d. to 1s. 11¼d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11½d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 7/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100 7/16d.
Do.	30 days' sight	100 Par.
Do.	60 Do. do.	99½
Madras	At sight	100¼
Do.	30 days' sight	100
China	60 Do. do.	225

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-11
Bank of England Notes	10-12
Carolas	290
Mexican Dollars	223
Five-Franc Pieces	203
Bar Silver	111
Gold Leaf	13-6
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	17-2
Australian Gold	17-2

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 „

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	114
Five per cent	105¼
Four per cent	99¾
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	107
Five per cent Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103
15 years' Debenture Loans	108½
10 years' do. do.	106
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent Municipal Loan House Rate	113
Do. Do. Market Rate	113
New French Loan 5 per cent (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871	94¾

MILITARY.

Arrivals.—September 8.

Smith, M.D., Surgeon, 2nd Madras Cavalry, on sick leave, from Bellary.

Mears, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, to appear before a medical board, from Bellary.

Jacob, Captain, Superintendent of Army Schools, on leave, from Poona.

Wright, Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, to rejoin, from England.

Departures.—September 8.

Mant, Captain, Royal Artillery, on leave, to Kirkee.

Wright, Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Allahabad.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

By Major-General J. T. Grant, C. B.,
Commanding Poona Division of the Army.
Poona, 6th September, 1871.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave :—

Colonel R. H. Daniel, 3rd Hussars, for 30 days, from 5th September 1871, on privilege leave.

Poona, 7th September, 1871.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave :—

10th Regt. N. L. I.—Captain Blowers, for 15 days, from the 27th August 1871, in extension of privilege leave.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 6th September 1871.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Captain Lonsdale, 49th Foot, to remain at Ahmednuggur, from 22nd August 1871, for 10 days, on medical certificate.

Captain F. T. Stock, General List, attached to Sappers and Miners, to Bombay, for 6 months, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 705 of 1866, to study Marathi.

Lieutenant J. L. Young, 3rd Hussars, to England, from date of departure, for 6 months, on private affairs.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, September 2.)

Home Department.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to permit Mr. A. E. Russell to resign the Civil Service from the 1st June 1871.

Mr. W. G. Beverley, Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, Great Trigonometrical Survey, is allowed privilege leave from the 7th to the 31st instant.

Lieutenant T. H. Holdich, R.E., Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, Topographical Survey, availed himself of the two months' privilege leave granted to him in Home Department Notification No. 194, dated the 20th May 1871, on the 24th idem, and rejoined his appointment on the 24th July last.

The services of Mr. R. J. Whitten, Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Inland Customs, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces for appointment as Collector of Inland Customs, 3rd grade, at Agra.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to invest the Chief Commissioner of Oudh with the powers of a Local Government for the purposes of Act XIX. of 1863 (relating to the partition of estates paying revenue to Government in the North-Western Provinces), which has been extended to the province of Oudh.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the appointments in the Controlling Establishment of the Forest Department shall be included in a general consolidated list.

Foreign Department.

Assistant Surgeon L. D. Spencer, M.D., in medical charge of the 1st Regiment Central India Horse, has been granted privilege leave of absence for two months from the 10th September 1871, or from the date in that month on which he may avail himself thereof.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. Henri Martiné as Vice-Consul for France at Madras.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the Assistant Resident at Baroda to be ex-officio Extra Assistant General Superintendent of the operations for the suppression of Thuggee and Dacoitee.

The executive jurisdiction of the Extra Assistant General Superintendent will be confined within the limits of His Highness the Gaekwar.

Financial Department.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the addition of the following notes to the Acting Allowance Code :—

Under Section VII.

Note.—"Clause (c) will apply only to officiating appointments made on or after 1st August 1871."

Under Section VIII., Clause (b).

Note.—"This clause may be applied in fixing the pay of appointments existing on 1st August 1871; but no officer can draw back pay in consequence of the permission herein given to count, towards the increment in the pay of the class immediately superior to his own officiating service in a still higher class."

With reference to the notification by Government of India, Foreign Department, No. 1,473, dated 3rd September 1868, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the revival of the designation "Superintendent of Excise and Stamps" in Oudh.

Military Department.

Major-General J. M. B. F. Tytler, C.B., of the Bengal Staff Corps, appointed to the command of the Allahabad Division temporarily by G. G. O. No. 397, dated 1st May 1871, is permitted, at his own request, to resign his appointment on the Divisional Staff of the Army.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

Major-General Sir Henry Tombs, K.C.B. & V.C., of the Royal Artillery, temporarily to the Divisional Staff of the Army, in succession to Major General J. M. B. F. Tytler, C.B., resigned, and during the absence on sick leave to Europe of Major-General J. Fordyce, or until further orders.

The following promotions are made, from the dates specified, under the operation of G. G. O. No. 632 of the 4th August 1864, paragraph 69, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Brevet—To be Colonels.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Finch, Bengal Infantry,—19th August 1871.

Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Mitchell Haultain, Madras Staff Corps,—20th August 1871.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Henry Lowther, Bengal Infantry,—21st August 1871.

The undermentioned officers of the Staff Corps, having completed five years' service as substantive Lieutenant-Colonel, are promoted to the rank of Colonel by brevet, from the dates specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant, dated 16th January 1861, clause 2, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenant-Colonel Benjamin Parrott, Bengal Staff Corps, and Lieutenant-Colonel John William Younghusband, C.S.I., Bombay Staff Corps,—19th August 1871.

Lieutenant Colonel Richard Drapes Ardagh, Madras Staff Corps, and Lieutenant Colonel Arthur Stevens, Madras Staff Corps,—20th August 1871.

The undermentioned officer of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed twenty years' service, is promoted to the rank of Major, from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Captain, Brevet Major, Edmund John Lemoyne Twynam,—20th August 1871.

The undermentioned officer, having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the Staff Corps, is promoted to the rank of Captain, from the date specified, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Bengal Staff Corps.

Lieutenant, Brevet Captain, Charles William Burton,—21st August 1871.

Lieutenant-Colonel James Nowell Young, Bengal Staff Corps; Lieutenant-Colonel John Loudon, Madras Staff Corps; Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Justin Nelson, Bengal Staff Corps; and Lieutenant-Colonel George Alexander St. Peter Fooks, Bengal Staff Corps,—21st August 1871.

The undermentioned officers of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 26 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, from the dates specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Major George Money Battye,—20th August 1871.

Major, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, George Augustus Williams,—23rd August 1871.

Lieutenant-Colonel, Brevet Colonel, D. G. Robinson, of the Royal Engineers, Director General of Telegraphs in India, who was granted furlough to Europe for two years by G. G. O. No. 633, dated 22nd July 1871, is permitted to embark at Bombay.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant Annesley John Garrett, of the 45th Foot, Wing Subaltern 3rd Infantry Hyderabad Contingent,—30th March 1870.

The following promotions and alterations of rank are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Promotions.

Captain R. C. Money, Staff Corps, cadre of the late 32nd Native Infantry, to be Major from 26th July 1871, in room of Major, Captain in Staff Corps, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel F. D. Hawkins, deceased.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Charles Gott, Infantry, to be Colonel, with Colonel's allowance, from 29th August 1871, agreeably to clause 2, paragraph 61, of Secretary of State's despatch, published in G. G. O. No. 808 of 1866.

Major H. B. Chalmers, Staff Corps, Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; and Captain, Major in Staff Corps, H. A. W. Waterfield, cadre of the late 27th Native Infantry, to be Major, from 29th August 1871, in room of Lieutenant-Colonel W. C Gott, promoted.

Major C. MacFarlane, Staff Corps, Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, and Captain M. Hall, 101st Foot, cadre of the late 1st European Bengal Fusiliers, to be Major, from 29th August 1871, in room of Lieutenant-Colonel, Major in Staff Corps, H. B. Chalmers, removed from the list of regimental Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major W. C. MacDougal, Staff Corps, Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Captain, Major in Staff Corps, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H. H. Lyster, V.C., cadre of the late 72nd Native Infantry, to be Major; and Lieutenant, Brevet Captain, James May, cadre of the late 72nd Native Infantry, to be Captain, from 29th August 1871, in room of Lieutenant-Colonel, Major in Staff Corps, C. MacFarlane, removed from the list of regimental Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major, Lieutenant-Colonel in Staff Corps, J. Perkins, Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; and Captain, Major in Staff Corps, F. C. Anderson, cadre of the late 71st Native Infantry, to be Major, from 29th August 1871, in room of Lieutenant-Colonel, Major in Staff Corps, W. C. MacDougall, removed from the list of regimental Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major R. H. Wall, Staff Corps, Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Captain W. W. Boddam, Staff Corps, cadre of the late 16th Native Infantry, to be Major; Lieutenant, Captain in Staff Corps, D. Darroch, cadre of the late 16th Native Infantry, to be Captain, from 29th August 1871, in room of Lieutenant-Colonel J. Perkins, Staff Corps, removed from the list of regimental Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major, Captain in Staff Corps, O. Menzies, Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; and Captain Griffith Turner Jones, cadre of the late 35th Native Infantry, to be Major, from 29th Aug. 1871, in room of Lieutenant-Colonel, Major in Staff Corps, R. H. Wall, removed from the list of regimental Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major H. L. C. Bernard, Staff Corps, Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; and Captain O. I. Chalmers, Staff Corps, cadre of the late 4th European Regiment, to be Major, from 29th August 1871, in room of Lieutenant-Colonel, Captain in Staff Corps, O. Menzies, removed from the list of regimental Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major R. G. Rogers, Staff Corps, Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; and Captain, Major in Staff Corps, C. P. Hunter, cadre of the late 5th European Regiment, to be Major, from 29th August 1871, in room of Lieutenant-Colonel, Major in Staff Corps, H. L. C. Bernard, removed from the list of regimental Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major H. R. Bradford, Staff Corps, Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; and Captain H. D. E. W. Chester, Staff Corps, cadre of the late 36th Native Infantry, to be Major, from 29th August 1871, in room of Lieutenant-Colonel, Major in Staff Corps, R. G. Rogers, removed from the list of Regimental Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major T. Buttanshaw, Staff Corps, Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; and Captain A. Bruce, Staff Corps, cadre of the late 28th Native Infantry, to be Major, from 29th August 1871, in room of Lieutenant-Colonel, Major in Staff Corps, H. R. Bradford, removed from the list of Regimental Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major, Lieutenant-Colonel in Staff Corps, A. M. MacKenzie, Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Captain, Major in Staff Corps, W. H. Smith, cadre of the late 56th Native Infantry, to be Major; and Lieutenant, Captain in Staff Corps, W. H. Unvin, cadre of the late 56th Native Infantry, to be Captain, from 29th August 1871, in room of Lieutenant-Colonel, Major in Staff Corps, T. Buttanshaw, removed from the list of regimental Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major W. Jackson, Staff Corps, Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; and Captain H. Collett, Staff Corps, cadre of the late 53rd Native Infantry, to be Major from 29th August 1871, in room of Lieutenant-Colonel A. M. MacKenzie, Staff Corps, removed from the list of regimental Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major R. D. Griffin, Staff Corps, Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; and Captain, Brevet Major, F. T. Bainbridge, Staff Corps, cadre of the late 64th Native Infantry, to be Major, from 29th August 1871, in room of Lieutenant-Colonel, Major in Staff Corps, W. Jackson, removed from the list of regimental Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major W. Phaire, Staff Corps, Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; and Captain R. B. P. P. Campbell, Staff Corps, cadre of the late 54th Native Infantry, to be Major, from 29th August 1871, in room of Lieutenant-Colonel, Major in Staff Corps, R. D. Griffin, removed from the list of regimental Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major T. Taylor, Staff Corps, Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; and Captain, Major in Staff Corps, F. B. Norman, cadre of the late 14th Native Infantry, to be Major, from 29th August 1871, in room of Lieutenant-Colonel, Major in Staff Corps, W. Phaire, removed from the list of regimental Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major C. R. Shaw, Staff Corps, Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; and Captain, Major in Staff Corps, F. W. Dunbar, cadre of the late 37th Native Infantry, to be Major, from 29th August 1871, in room of Lieutenant-Colonel, Major in Staff Corps, T. Taylor, removed from the list of regimental Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major T. W. R. Boisragon, Staff Corps, Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; and Captain, Major in Staff Corps, A. H. Millett, cadre of the late 69th Native Infantry, to be Major, from 29th August 1871, in room of Lieutenant-Colonel, Major in Staff Corps, C. R. Shaw, removed from the list of regimental Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major R. S. Moseley, Staff Corps, Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; and Captain W. Battye, Staff Corps, cadre of the late 65th Native Infantry, to be Major, from 29th August 1871, in room of Lieutenant-Colonel, Major in Staff Corps, T. W. R. Boisragon, removed from the list of regimental Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major P. H. F. Harris, Staff Corps, Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; and Captain F. J. Ripley, Staff Corps, cadre of the late 70th Native Infantry, to be Major, from 29th August 1871, in room of Lieutenant-Colonel, Major in Staff Corps, R. S. Moseley, removed from the list of regimental Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major J. A. Brereton, Staff Corps, Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; and Captain, Major in Staff Corps, J. W. Orchard, cadre of the late 33rd Native Infantry, to be Major, from 29th August 1871, in room of Lieutenant-Colonel, Major in Staff Corps, P. H. F. Harris, removed from the list of regimental Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major M. G. Smith, Staff Corps, Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; and Captain, Major in Staff Corps, W. S. Young, cadre of the late 59th Native Infantry, to be Major, from 29th August 1871, in room of Lieutenant-Colonel, Major in Staff Corps, J. A. Brereton, removed from the list of regimental Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, R. H. M. Aitken, V.C., Staff Corps, Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Captain, Major in Staff Corps, A. Blunt, cadre of the late 13th Native Infantry, to be Major; and Lieutenant, Captain in Staff Corps, R. E. K. Money, cadre of the late 13th Native Infantry, to be Captain, from 29th August 1871, in room of Lieutenant-Colonel, Major in Staff Corps, M. G. Smith, removed from the list of regimental Lieutenant Colonels.

Major W. Winson, Staff Corps, Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; and Captain, Major in Staff Corps, W. C. B. Ryan, cadre of the late 45th Native Infantry, to be Major, from 29th August 1871, in room of Lieutenant-Colonel, Major in Staff Corps, R. H. M. Aitken, V.C., removed from the list of regimental Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major C. B. Orman, Staff Corps, Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; and Captain Henry St. George Tucker, cadre of the late 29th Native Infantry, to be Major, from 29th August 1871, in room of Lieutenant-Colonel, Major in Staff Corps, W. Winson, removed from the list of regimental Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major, Captain in Staff Corps, E. E. B. Bond, Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; and Captain E. Y. Walcott, Staff Corps, cadre of the late 57th Native Infantry, to be Major, from 29th August 1871, in room of Lieutenant-Colonel, Major in Staff Corps, C. E. Orman, removed from the list of regimental Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major J. A. M. Biggs, Staff Corps, Infantry, to be Lieutenant Colonel; and Captain J. Liston, Staff Corps, cadre of the late 10th Native Infantry, to be Major, from 29th August 1871, in room of Lieutenant-Colonel, Captain in Staff Corps, E. E. B. Bond, removed from the list of regimental Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major, Captain in Staff Corps, H. E. Waller, Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; and Captain N. R. Burlton, Staff Corps, cadre of the late 40th Native Infantry, to be Major, from 29th August 1871, in room of Lieutenant-Colonel, Major in Staff Corps, J. A. M. Biggs, removed from the list of regimental Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major, Captain in Staff Corps, A. McD. DeW. Douglas, Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; and Captain H. L. A. Tottenham, Staff Corps, cadre of the late 67th Native Infantry, to be Major, from 29th August 1871, in room of Lieutenant-Colonel, Captain in Staff Corps, H. E. Waller, removed from the list of regimental Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, T. G. Kennedy, Staff Corps, Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; and Captain, Major in Staff Corps, W. Cabell, cadre of the late 62nd Native Infantry, to be Major, from 29th August 1871, in room of Lieutenant-Colonel, Captain in Staff Corps, A. McD. DeW. Douglas, removed from the list of regimental Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major W. Playfair, Staff Corps, Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; and Captain A. Copland, Staff Corps, Cadre of the late 4th Native Infantry, to be Major, from 29th August 1871, in room of Lieutenant-Colonel, Major in Staff Corps, T. G. Kennedy, removed from the list of regimental Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major, Captain in Staff Corps, H. N. Noble, Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; and Captain F. K. Hawkins, Staff Corps, cadre of the late 44th Native Infantry, to be Major, from 29th August 1871, in room of Lieutenant-Colonel, Major in Staff Corps, W. Playfair, removed from the list of regimental Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major E. P. W. Riply, Staff Corps, Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; and Captain, Major in Staff Corps, G. C. Thomson, cadre of the late 51st Native Infantry, to be Major, from 29th August 1871, in room of Lieutenant-Colonel, Captain in Staff Corps, H. N. Noble, removed from the list of regimental Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major T. N. Baker, Staff Corps, Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; and Captain, Major in Staff Corps, H. Fellowes, cadre of the late 31st Native Infantry, to be Major, from 29th August 1871, in room of Lieutenant-Colonel, Major in Staff Corps, E. P. W. Ripley, removed from the list of regimental Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major, Captain in Staff Corps, F. D. Harington, Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; and Captain Harry Alfred Rooke, cadre of the late 12th Native Infantry, to be Major, from 29th August 1871, in room of Lieutenant-Colonel, Major in Staff Corps, F. N. Baker, removed from the list of regimental Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major, Captain in Staff Corps, M. M. Procter, Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; and Captain F. H. Inglefield, Staff Corps, cadre of late 35th Native Infantry, to be Major, from 29th August 1871, in room of Lieutenant-Colonel, Captain in Staff Corps, F. D. Harington, removed from the list of regimental Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major A. C. Bunbury, Staff Corps, Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; and Captain, Lieutenant-Colonel in Staff Corps, F. H. Hanmer, cadre of the late 34th Native Infantry, to be Major, from 29th August 1871, in room of Lieutenant-Colonel, Captain in Staff Corps, M. M. Procter, removed from the list of regimental Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major R. Ouseley, Staff Corps, Infantry, to be Lieutenant Colonel; and Captain, Major in Staff Corps, C. W. Fletcher, cadre of the late 48th Native Infantry, to be Major, from 29th August 1871, in room of Lieutenant-Colonel, Major in Staff Corps, A. C. Bunbury, removed from the list of regimental Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major H. V. Mathias, Staff Corps, Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; and Captain, Major in Staff Corps, W. H. Garton, cadre of the late 50th Native Infantry, to be Major, from 29th August 1871, in room of Lieutenant-Colonel, Major in Staff Corps, R. Ouseley, removed from the list of regimental Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major, Captain in Staff Corps, H. L. Hawkins, Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; and Captain G. F. M. Phillips, Staff Corps, cadre of the late 30th Native Infantry, to be Major, from 29th August 1871, in room of Lieutenant-Colonel, Major in Staff Corps, H. V. Mathias, removed from the list of regimental Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major, Lieutenant-Colonel in Staff Corps, F. J. Stephenson, Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, and Captain, Major in Staff Corps, M. A. D. Orchard, cadre of the late 3rd European Regiment, to be Major, from 29th August 1871, in room of Lieutenant-Colonel, Captain in Staff Corps, H. L. Hawkins, removed from the list of regimental Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major, Lieutenant-Colonel in Staff Corps, G. A. Williams, Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; and Captain, Major in Staff Corps, J. P. Turton, cadre of the late 26th Native Infantry, to be Major, from 29th August 1871, in room of Lieutenant-Colonel F. J. Stephenson, Staff Corps, removed from the list of regimental Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major H. R. Osborn, Staff Corps, Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; and Captain W. D. Palmer, Staff Corps, cadre of the late 74th Native Infantry, to be Major, from 29th August 1871, in room of Lieutenant-Colonel G. A. Williams, Staff Corps, removed from the list of regimental Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major E. H. Woodcock, Staff Corps, Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; and Captain, Major in Staff Corps, E. H. Scott, cadre of the late 55th Native Infantry, to be Major, from 29th August 1871, in room of Lieutenant-Colonel, Major in Staff Corps, H. R. Osborn, removed from the list of regimental Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major R. Cadell, Staff Corps, Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Captain, Major in Staff Corps, J. H. Tyler, cadre of the late 20th Native Infantry, to be Major; and Lieutenant, Brevet Captain, Charles Alexander Edward Stapleton Carter, cadre of the 20th Native Infantry, to be Captain, from 29th August 1871, in room of Lieutenant-Colonel, Major in Staff Corps, E. H. Woodcock, removed from the list of regimental Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major G. J. Pasley, Staff Corps, Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; and Captain R. S. Robertson, Staff Corps, cadre of the late 6th European Regiment, to be Major, from 29th August 1871, in room of Lieutenant-Colonel, Major in Staff Corps, R. Cadell, removed from the list of regimental Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major, Captain in Staff Corps, the Hon. J. H. Fraser, Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; and Captain Malcolm George Clerk, cadre of the late 4th European Regiment, to be Major, from 29th August 1871, in room of Lieutenant-Colonel, Major in Staff Corps, G. J. Pasley, removed from the list of regimental Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major, Captain in Staff Corps, G. A. A. Baker, Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; and Captain Patrick Carfrae Dalmahoy, cadre of the late 60th Native Infantry, to be Major, from 29th August 1871, in room of Lieutenant-Colonel, Captain in Staff Corps, the Hon. J. H. Fraser, removed from the list of regimental Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major J. P. Cambridge, Staff Corps, Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; and Captain T. Denneby, Staff Corps, cadre of the late 2nd Native Infantry, to be Major, from 29th August 1871, in room of Lieutenant-Colonel, Captain in Staff Corps, G. A. A. Baker, removed from the list of regimental Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major L. H. Williams, Staff Corps, Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; and Captain G. C. Udny, Staff Corps, cadre of the late 5th European Regiment, to be Major, from 29th August 1871, in room of Lieutenant-Colonel, Major in Staff Corps, J. P. Cambridge, removed from the list of regimental Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major W. Gordon, Staff Corps, Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; and Captain H. R. B. Worsley, Staff Corps, cadre of the late 47th Native Infantry, to be Major, from 29th August 1871, in room of Lieutenant-Colonel, Major in Staff Corps, L. H. Williams, removed from the list of regimental Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major Rowley Sale Hill, Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; and Captain Philip Story, cadre of the late 66th Native Infantry, to be Major, from 29th August 1871, in room of Lieutenant-Colonel, Major in Staff Corps, W. Gordon, removed from the list of regimental Lieutenant-Colonels.

Alterations of Rank.

Captain B. Hudleston, 104th Foot, General List, Infantry, from 19th May 1871, in room of Captain M. W. Gataker, Staff Corps, cadre of the late 2nd Native Infantry, retired.

Captain William Hope Meiklejohn, General List, Infantry, from 24th May 1871, in room of Captain R. A. Dobbin, cadre of the late 6th European Regiment, dismissed.

Captain Walter Jones, General List, Infantry, from 29th June 1871, in room of Captain W. F. S. Perry, removed from the list of the Bengal Army.

Captain Alexander Jeffery Nicholson, General List, Infantry, from 11th July 1871, in room of Captain W. L. P. Drummond, Staff Corps, cadre of the late 38th Native Infantry, deceased.

With reference to G. G. O. No. 165 of the 2nd March 1863, the names of the undermentioned officers who retired from the service under the annuity scheme will be removed from the list of regimental Lieutenant-Colonels of Infantry :—

Lieutenant-Colonel C. Cooper; Lieutenant-Colonel G. W. Williams, C.B.; Lieutenant-Colonel J. Clarke; Lieutenant-Colonel J. DeW. C. J. Moir, consequent on the promotion of Lieutenant-Colonel W. C. Gott to the rank of Colonel with colonel's allowance.

It is notified that the provisions of G. G. O. No. 321 of 1871, regarding the marking of the carriages of Batteries of Horse and Field Artillery, are equally applicable to Heavy Batteries.

The following clauses of the Royal Warrant, dated 27th December 1870, are declared applicable to India, and published for general information :—

Forfeiture of service towards limited engagement.

540.—A soldier enlisted, re-enlisted, or re-engaged, under the Army Service Act, 1847, if absent from duty by reason of—

Of soldiers under Army Service Act, 1847.

(*a*) Imprisonment under sentence of a civil court or a court-martial;

(*b*) Confinement for debt;

(*c*) Desertion;

(*d*) Being allowed, if an apprentice when enlisted, to serve out his time with his master;

(*e*) Being a prisoner-of-war (unless it shall appear to the satisfaction of a court-martial to be summoned on his re-joining our service that he was not taken prisoner through his own wilful neglect of duty, and that he re-joined as soon as he could and ought to have done);

does not reckon the perod of such absence (including the day of release) towards the completion of his engagement.

541.—A soldier enlisted, re-enlisted, or re-engaged, under the Army Enlistment Acts, 1867 and 1870, if absent from duty by reason of—

Of soldiers under Army Enlistment Act, 1867.

(*a*) Imprisonment for any cause, save that of detention awaiting any trial which results in the acquittal and discharge of the prisoner from custody, or confinement in the guard-room, without subsequent trial;

(*b*) Desertion;

(*c*) Absence without leave exceeding five days.

(*d*) Being a prisoner-of-war (unless it shall appear to the satisfaction of a court-martial to be summoned on his re-joining our service that he was not taken prisoner through his own wilful neglect of duty, and that he re-joined as soon as he could and ought to have done);

does not reckon the period of such service (including the day of release) towards the completion of his engagement.

Forfeiture of service towards Pension.

Service forfeited towards limited engagement.

563.—No service shall reckon towards pension which has been forfeited towards the term of limited engagement under the provisions of Articles 540 and 541.

By imprisonment or confinement awaiting trial.

564.—Service towards pension shall also be forfeited as follows :—

(*a*)—In the case of a soldier imprisoned by order of his commanding officer, or of a soldier who may have been, or shall hereafter be, in confinement while awaiting trial by court-martial or other court for any offence of which he shall be duly convicted for the period of absence consequent thereupon.

By absence from duty and absence without leave.

(*b*)—In the case of a soldier absent from his duty from any other causes than those specified in Articles 563 and 564 (*a*) except when on pass or furlough for the period of such absence; but if a soldier shall be absent without leave for a period not exceeding five days, and stoppage of his pay shall, at the discretion of his commanding officer, have been remitted, the forfeiture of his service to which he would otherwise have been liable will likewise be remitted.

By other causes.

(*c*)—In the case of a soldier found guilty by court-martial of desertion or of wilfully tampering with his eyes or maiming or injuring himself or any other soldier, with intent to render himself or any other soldier unfit for service or sentenced to penal servitude or convicted of felony in any civil court in England or Ireland, or of any crime or offence in any civil court in any part of the United Kingdom or in any part of Our dominions out of the United Kingdom, which, if committed in England, would amount to felony, or of a soldier confessing desertion whose trial has been dispensed with for the whole period of his prior service; but if the soldier thus convicted

Restoration of service for gallantry.

shall subsequently to such conviction perform good, faithful, or gallant service, he may, on the same being duly certified by Our Commander-in-Chief, be restored to the whole or any part of his service upon Our pleasure to that effect being signified by Our Secretary of State; such restoration of service shall also include the restoration of any medals earned previously to conviction.

The services of Colonel J. Watson, C.B., V.C., of the Bombay Staff Corps, Commandant 13th Bengal Cavalry Lancers, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

Public Works Department.

Mr. W. C. Owen, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, Rajpootana, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State six months' leave in extension of leave granted him in Public Works Department Notification No. 139, dated 7th April 1870.

Mr. R. Tyndall, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Central Provinces, availed himself on the 8th instant of the furlough granted him in Public Works Department Notification No. 223, dated 5th June 1871.

Mr. J. C. Ledger, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, Oudh, is promoted to Executive Engineer, 4th grade, with effect from 8th August 1871.

The services of Mr. F. J. Presswell, Assistant Auditor of the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway Accounts, are dispensed with.

Mr. W. H. Brand, Accountant, 2nd grade, is appointed Assistant Auditor Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway Accounts, on probation, with the rank of Assistant Controller, 2nd grade.

Mr. A. J. L. Cappel, Director of Traffic, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Director General of Telegraphs, with effect from 24th July last, during such time as Lieutenant-Colonel R. Murray may officiate as Director General, or until further orders.

Mr. N. Godfrey, Accountant, 3rd grade, attached to the office of Accountant General, Public Works Department, is transferred to the office of Compiler of Telegraph Accounts as Assistant Compiler, to fill an existing vacancy.

Mr. P. A. Buckland is appointed an Accountant, 3rd grade, and posted to the office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, vice Mr. Godfrey.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Sept. 5.)

His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments :—

Mr. Henry Edward Sullivan to act as Collector and Magistrate of the Godavery District during the absence of Mr. Fraser on leave, or until further orders.

Mr. Allen Lindsay Lister to act as Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of Cuddapah during the absence of Mr. Storr on privilege leave, or until further orders.

Mr. George Kennaway Chamberlain to act as Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot during the employment of Mr. Lister on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr. J. G. Ferrand to act as Superintendent of Stamps during the absence of the Honourable V. Ramiengar, C.S.I., on leave, or until further orders.

Surgeon Charles Addy Andrews, Acting Zillah Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, Chingleput, to be Zillah Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, Chingleput, vice Surgeon-Major Clementson, with effect from 28th August 1871.

Colonel C. V. Wilkieson, R.E., Superintending Engineer of the second grade, to be Superintending Engineer of the first grade, vice Colonel Boileau, deceased.

Captain J Beatty, R E., Executive Engineer of the second grade, to be Executive Engineer of the first grade, vice Captain J. Vertue, officiating as Superintending Engineer.

Captain H. R. Mead, R.E., Executive Engineer of the third grade, to be Executive Engineer of the second grade, vice Captain Beatty.

Captain H. M. Vybart, R. E., Executive Engineer of the fourth grade, to be Executive Engineer of the third grade, vice Captain Mead.

Lieutenant G. R. Walker, R.E., Assistant Engineer of the second grade, and temporarily employed under the Government of India as Officiating Examiner of Railway Accounts, to be Assistant Engineer of the first grade, vice Mr. Nordman promoted.

Lieutenant C. H P. Christie, R.E., Assistant Engineer of the second grade, vice Captain and Deputy Commissary Bailey promoted, and to continue to officiate as Assistant Consulting Engineer for Railways.

Captain P. Montgomerie, R.E., Executive Engineer of the third grade, to be Executive Engineer of the second grade, vice Captain Hasted, officiating as Superintending Engineer.

Mr. P. O'Ratigan, Executive Engineer of the fourth grade, to be Executive Engineer of the third grade, vice Captain Montgomerie.

Mr. L. W. Paynter, Executive Engineer of the fourth grade, to be Executive Engineer of the third grade, vice Captain Begbie proceeded on furlough.

Lieutenant M. Greer, R.E., Assistant Engineer of the second grade, to be Assistant Engineer of the first grade, vice Lieutenant R. F. Taylor promoted.

Lieutenant D. McNeil Campbell, R.E., Assistant Engineer of the second grade, to be Assistant Engineer of the first grade, vice Mr. O. A. Hayne proceeded on furlough.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Buller Thorp, commanding 89th Foot, and Captain John Stevenson, H.M.'s 21st Fusiliers, to be Lay Trustees of the Chaplaincy of Wellington.

Under section 96 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the undermentioned officers are authorized to take down the evidence of witnesses with their own hands in the English language :—

Mr. P. P. Hutchins, Acting Session Judge of Cuddapah, and Mr. A Cruickshank, Acting Joint Magistrate of North Arcot.

Military Department.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

Captain C. E Pritchard, Royal Artillery, to be a Brigade Major from the 7th September 1871, to complete the Establishment, vice Major W. M. Williams, whose tenure of office will expire on the 6th idem.

The following alteration of rank is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Cadre 2nd Regiment Native Infantry.

Captain Ernest Augustus Belford Travers (Lieutenant-Colonel in Staff Corps) to have the position of Major, and Lieutenant Richard Griffith (Captain in Staff Corps) to have the position of Captain, vice Acton retired. Dated 15th February 1869.

Madras Staff Corps—The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

To be Major from the date specified against his name, having completed 20 years' service: Captain Alexander William Crawford Lindsay, 26th August 1871.

Under the instructions of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, Lieut. G. Lecky, of the Staff Corps, Quarter Master 22nd Regiment Native Infantry, is admitted to furlough under the regulations of 1868, instead of those of 1854, as notified in G. O. G. 17th March 1871, No. 70.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Government Gazette, N. W. Provinces*, Sept. 6.)

Assistant Surgeon Alexander Wood, M. B., officiating Civil Surgeon of Azimgurh, to officiate as Superintendent and Medical Officer of the Jail at that station, and, under section 7 of the Prison Act (XXVI. of 1870), to be invested with all the powers of such offices under the Act, with effect from the 10th July last.

With the sanction of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, the Hon. the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to notify that, under the provisions of section 1, Act VIII. of 1870, measures for the prevention of female infanticide will be taken among the Rajpoots generally in the Etawah District.

Mr. J. O. Lawder, Assistant Engineer, is transferred temporarily from the Boolundshuhur to the Northern Division Ganges Canal, which he joined on the evening of the 25th ultimo.

Mr. C. T. Evans, Assistant Engineer, is transferred as a temporary measure from the Eastern Jumna Canal to the 1st Division, Agra Canal, which he joined on the 7th instant.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—8th September.

London	Cotton	£2 15s. Nom.
	Cases	£2 15s.
	Seeds	£2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 12s. 6d.
	Wooden Ships „	£2 7s. 0d. to £2 10s. 0d.
	Myrabolins & Coir bdls	£1 10s. 0d.
	Seeds	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 2s. 6d.
Havre	Cotton Coffee	No ship.
Overland	Steamers	£3 5s. 0d. to £3 7s. 6d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 17s. 6d. to £3 2s. 6d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 8 to 9 per bale.
	„ Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 6 per bale
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 19 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.

ARRIVAL.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
8	Louisa	Lever	Moulmein, June 6.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
8	Ann Millicent	Pack	Gopalpore.
	Africa	Ranchhaupt	Zanzibar.

The ship Australian Packet, Kerkhoff, to Tuticorin, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Indus, to Aden and Suez.

Barque Annie, to Rangoon.

HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.			
5	Mecca (s)	Denton	Liverpool, July 23.
	Moulmein (s)	Ewert	Akyab, Sept. 2.
	Meinam (s)	Gauvian	Galle, Aug. 30.

DAILY IMPORTS.—8th September.

From Liverpool.

City of Foochow, 10 hhds earthenware, S Bhima; 25 casks beer, S R Bellemora.

From London.

Walamo (s), 1 cask steel wire, H Allibhoy; 7 packages medicine, A K Lookmanjee; 52 cases sherry wine, and 6 cases port wine, E N Colabawala & Co; 25 drums linseed oil, A H Tyebjee.

Annie Fletcher, 2 casks brushes, T Abdoolally & Co.

Callirrhoe, 1 case medicine, B Abdoolally.

Walkyrin, 25 casks kerosine oil, H F Soares.

From Clyde.

City of Foochow, 100 cases rum, P S Kharagat.

From Bordeaux.

Arabia s, 5 cases oilmanstore, 3 cases claret, and 1 case brandy, King, King & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—8th September.

For Liverpool.

Canute, 78 bales cotton, P Sookmund; 92 bales cotton, D Lalldass; 23 bales cotton, K Bhowanjee.

Callirrhoe, 200 bales cotton, D Luckmidass; 218 bales cotton, Wallace & Co.

Walamo, s, 59 bales cotton, L Vizboocan; 34 bales cotton, N Jaitha; 50 bales cotton, B Vizboocandass; 5 bales cotton, M Dyal; 18 bales cotton, Wallace & Co; 24 bales skins, S A C Munjee & Co; 50 bales cotton, S P Framjee; 17 bales wool, M Soolamanjee; 52 bales cotton, H Ludha & Co; 52 bales cotton, D Mooljee; 36 bales cotton, B Canjee; 110 bales cotton, R Mooljee; 30 bales cotton, C Metha; 10 bales cotton, T Vurjdass; 60 bales wool, S Bhaya; 107 bales wool, M Jaitha & Co.

Surat, s, 3 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton & Co; 60 bales cotton, J Goculdass; 3 cases benjamin, W Chandabhoy; 100 bales cotton, P Vurjeevandass.

Pericles, 300 bags linseed, C Hoosen.

For London.

Whittington, 46 cases mother o'pearl shells, J Abdoola.

Surat, 27 pieces E teeth, A Fasul; 2 bundles and 28 pieces E teeth, C Ebram; 45 pieces E teeth, A Peerbhoy.

For Hongkong.

Travancore, s, 30 bales twist, E Framjee & Co; 300 bales cotton, C Ebram; 10 chests M opium, E Framjee & Co; 29 chests M opium, E D Sassoon; 19 chests M opium, E D Ghandy & Co; 60 chests M opium, D Sassoon & Co; 24 bales twist, C Bomanjee & Co; 17 chests M opium, S E Sassoon; 51 chests M opium, D E Tata; 7 chests M opium, R Dhunjeeshaw; 12 chests M opium, R Alladinbhoy.

For Shanghai.

Travancore (s), 29 chests M opium, E J Erani; 14 chests M opium, C Bomanjee & Co; 19 chests M opium, R Dhunjeeshaw.

DIOCESAN HIGH SCHOOL, BYCULLA.

Head Master—Mr. J. A. SWORNSBOURNE,
(Late 2nd Master Albert College, Framlingham).
Head Mistress—Miss WATLING.

The above Church of England School, which teaches up to the University Standard for Matriculation, has now moved permanently into the upper-storied Bungalow that has been purchased for its accommodation in Love Lane—a spacious building with large Class Rooms and School Rooms. Dormitories up-stairs.

Fees—Varying from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per month, according to age and requirements.

Boarders, for whom there is excellent accommodation, are received by the Head Master and Head Mistress.

F. L. SHARPIN, M.A.,
Chaplain of Byculla and Hon. Superintendent.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

REDUCTION IN THE TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The Government of India having announced that the Inland Postage on Newspapers will be reduced by one-half from the 1st October next, the *Bombay Gazette* will, from that date, be sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who will thus be put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

From 1st January 1872, the uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, will be on the following reduced scale :—

	Uniform New Scale.	Old Scale. Town.	Old Scale. Country.
One year, *in advance*	Rs. 42	Rs. 52	Rs. 72
Half year „	„ 24	„ 28	„ 38
Three months „	„ 14	„ 16	„ 21
One Month „	„ 5	„ 6	„ 7-12

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of R. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address up-country.

New Subscribers whose names are registered before the end of the present year will be allowed a proportionate reduction for the period of their Subscription which falls within the new year.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Arrangements have been made for altering the size of this paper to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*, on the arrival of Paper which has been ordered from home.

Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports, Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India, and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week. The edition for Indian subscribers also contains the telegrams received from Europe during the Week. Annual subscription, POST FREE, to any part of India, Rs. 12.

Bombay Gazette Office, September 1, 1871.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

Published WEEKLY, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs. 10 0 0
Per Copy	0 4 0

Printed and Published at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is one rupee, and the announcement must be authenticated.]

BIRTHS.

DENNISON—August 27th, at Coconada, the wife of J. H. Dennison, Esq., of a son.

SHORTLAND—September 1st, at Bangalore, the wife of D. V. Shortland, Esq., Royal Artillery, of a son.

DEATH.

WOLLASTON—September 2nd, at Nursingpore, Helen May, the daughter of Neville and Elfrida Wollaston, of Garawarra, Central Provinces, aged 1 year 3 months and 4 days.

NOTICE.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department." *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1871.

Mr. Fawcett, the member for Brighton, never wholly forgets the professor in the politician; and, though we have a profound respect for his ability and public spirit, and believe that there are few men in the English Parliament whose speeches can vie with his in fertility of ideas and largeness of human sympathy, there seems to us to be something of political pedantry in the energetic protest he has made against the recent use of Prerogative by a Liberal Minister. Of course, the mere name of Prerogative was enough to flutter the lawyers in either House, and to set the black-letter worshippers of constitutional precedents agape with astonishment and anger. Mr. Vernon Harcourt, who affects the reputation of being the Somers or Mackintosh of our age, and who besides is spurred on by his personal rivalry with the Solicitor General, was, as a matter of course, grieved beyond measure at the folly of Mr. Gladstone in venturing to do any act that might be challenged as being at variance with Constitutional usage and the traditions of the Liberal party, without having first asked in confidence the advice of the far-famed "Historicus." But it is not so easy, at first, to determine Mr. Fawcett's motives for denouncing the Ministry. The ordinary Radicals are well satisfied with Mr. Gladstone's bold stroke of using the Queen's authority to frustrate the opposition of the House of Lords to the abolition of purchase. Some amongst them are even delighted that the Lords, by rejecting the Ministerial Bill, gave the Liberal leader an excuse for once more trampling on the independence of the Upper Chamber, and of showing the people that the institution of hereditary nobility is utterly effete and useless and ought to be abolished. The old quarrel with the Crown was fought out long ago, and practical politicians have long ceased to trouble themselves with calculations of what might happen if Queen Victoria suddenly resolved to play the part of a Stuart. The House of Lords, on the other hand, has not yet abandoned altogether the contest for political power; and, accordingly, Mr. Jacob Bright and the other middle-class Radicals, who have been brought up from childhood in the faith that all authority should be concentrated in the hands of the *bourgeoisie*, are delighted with every fresh stroke that threatens the existence of an institution which is now almost the sole remaining object of their antipathy.

But Mr. Fawcett is a leader of the new Radicals, of men who are disposed, with Mr. Frederic Harrison, to sneer at the religion of the Manchester school of politicians as a byegone superstition, and to ask if the world is never to have anything better than Free-Trade, Protestantism, and the Ballot. These ardent spirits believe that a revolution is at hand which will destroy the fabric of constitutional government as it has been built up in England, put an end to the strife of parties, and regenerate the country by substituting the despotic rule of freely chosen representatives of the whole people for the shams which serve to conceal the fact that England is now ruled by a dictator who is the leader often of only a bare majority of the electors. How they intend to work out their system, under which none shall be for a party, but all for the State, is not yet quite clear; and to cold-blooded observers it looks as if these enthusiastic Liberals were simply, for the present, playing the game of the Conservative chiefs. It has always been a favourite idea of Mr. Disraeli, who has a rare faculty for seeing half-truths, that the Tories and the extreme Left of the Liberal party have more sympathies and opinions in common than the Radicals and the Whigs; and the persistence with which Mr. Fawcett and one or two others have assailed the Gladstone Ministry all through the session just ended would appear to confirm to some extent the accuracy of this view of the natural tendencies of English political parties. The Conservatives, however, reap the whole immediate fruit of an alliance which the Radicals have concluded rather for the purpose of proving their strength to Mr. Gladstone than of bringing Mr. Disraeli back to power. The election of the Conservative candidate for East Surrey, in the room of the late Mr. Charles Buxton, who won so signal a victory for the Liberal cause at the general election in 1868, is a very significant proof of the decline of Mr. Gladstone's popularity even in the staunchest Liberal constituencies; and there can be little doubt that the very damaging speech of Mr. Fawcett on the issue of the Royal Warrant must have greatly helped to bring about this result.

There was nothing particularly novel in the form of Mr. Fawcett's objections to the Ministerial policy. The member for Brighton did not disdain to follow Mr. Vernon Harcourt's example in expressing a dismay which surely cannot have been quite genuine at the revival of the power of Prerogative—that ancient weapon of the Crown in attacks upon the rights and liberties of the people. Prerogative may have been dangerous in the old days, when it was used to override the will of Parliament; but there can be no pretence that the people need stand in any dread of its being used against them now, when it cannot be employed except by a Minister who may be removed from power at any moment by a vote of the House of Commons. When Mr. Fawcett, speaking like a Professor of Constitutional History, solemnly declared that, though he detested purchase, he would rather have seen it last ten years longer than abolished by such means as Mr. Gladstone had had recourse to, the Conservatives who rapturously cheered this sentiment can hardly have dreamt of the conclusion the member for Brighton was leading up to. But the more sagacious among them must have begun to feel a little uneasy when Mr. Fawcett quietly went on to state his peculiar views regarding the proper constitution of a second Legislative Chamber. With much calmness he explained that what he himself would prefer would be a democratic legislature consisting of only one Assembly elected by the whole people—the minority as well as the majority—and not by the majority alone. The Ministers of such an Assembly might, he thinks, be trusted to use the prerogative justly; and in fact we are not quite sure, if, having such an Assembly, the member for Brighton would not do without a Sovereign who "reigns but does not govern," and make the Minister supreme in name as well as in act. But, as this consummation of his political hopes is not likely to be achieved very soon, and as the genius of the English people is favourable to the principle of a dual Legislature, Mr. Fawcett would be content meanwhile with suppressing hereditary peerages altogether—as a political and social evil that has no redeeming point of goodness in its character. He would, then, fill the places of the degraded peers with Senators chosen from among the worthiest and most illustrious men in the nation—philosophers, men of letters, and public servants who have won distinction in India or the Colonies, and whose political and administrative experience is now lost to the country because a life spent abroad has unfitted them for the turmoil of English public life as it is carried on at popular elections and in the House of Commons. A Senate consisting of such men would, he maintains, command the confidence of the country, and it could use its power fearlessly and effectually to check the hasty action of a too impulsive Minister or to amend laws bearing the impress of that spirit of partisanship which always infects the lower House. There could be no question of the reasonableness of this plan if it were proposed to prepare a scheme for giving a good working constitution to a new country; but it could not possibly be introduced into England without a revolution; and the unreflecting Tories who, out of mere hatred of Mr. Gladstone, cheered this eloquent philosophical exposition of the utter rottenness of that system of society and government which they are supposed to hold dearer than life itself, are simply, by coquetting with orators who preach revolutionary doctrines of this kind, making smooth the way for an organized democratic attack a few years hence on the very citadel of the English Constitution which it will then need sharper weapons than party war-cries to effectually repulse.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is reported to have returned to Gowhatty from Upper Assam on the 28th ultimo, and was expected to start for Shillong by land on the following day.

The "Guggra" and "Sookna" crossings, on the Umballa and Kalka Road, lately cut away and much damaged, have been rendered passable by diversions of the road. A land-slip about half a mile in length recently occurred in the 45th mile near Kalka. The rest of the Court Road is said to be pretty well open, if further heavy rains do not cause more damage.

The report on the working of the Registration Act in the Central Provinces, during the past official year, shows that there has been a steady increase in the number of compulsory registrations, which now amounts to 8,138; while the optional registrations, amounting to 11,421, remain stationary. The Officiating Chief Commissioner recommends the appointment of special paid sub-registrars where the expense can be covered by the fees received.

It has now been decided that the Hyderabad State Railway shall be constructed on a narrow gauge. All the arrangements for building on a broad gauge had been made, but the Nizam's Minister wrote to the Government of India saying that as our own State railways were to be on the narrow gauge he thought he might practise economy by having his on the narrow gauge also. The Government of India, in reply, asked the Nizam's government to give a pledge that if this line were made on the narrow gauge it would construct a net-work of railways through the Hyderabad State on the same gauge; but no definite promise to that effect has been given. The works will now be proceeded with at once, and it is anticipated that there will be a saving of 25 per cent. on the cost of the whole line. Captain Pemberton, Royal Engineers, has been appointed Government engineer in charge

His Highness Maharaja Pragmuljee Bahadoor of Kutch has presented the sum of Rs. 50,000 to the East India Association. His Highness will deposit Government paper for the amount with the Bank of Bombay or any other bank, and interest thereon will be made over to the Association every half year. It is not long since His Highness contributed Rs. 25,000 to the funds raised by the Kutchee merchants of Bombay in March 1870 to perpetuate His Highness's visit to this city by giving scholarships to Kutchee students in colleges connected with the University. The Rao has also opened a High School at Kutch Mandvee, called the Alfred High School in honour and memory of the visit of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh to India, and has set aside Rs. 1,00,000, we believe, for this purpose.

"A Barrister" having written to the *Times* to say that the proposed withdrawal of the half-crown coin from circulation would cause some inconvenience, as half a crown is the customary fee of counsel's clerks, an indignant solicitor speaks of this complaint as another instance of the belief, common among barristers, that the world is made for the Bar. "Such an argument," he says, "irresistibly suggests an expedient for getting over the difficulty alluded to, at once simple and just—viz., to abolish fees to counsels' clerks altogether—a legal reform which has been much needed for years. The custom of paying fees to counsels' clerks is one of the few remnants of the vile old system of gratuities, and the sooner it is abolished the better. The clerk does nothing whatever for the client to earn or deserve a fee. His only duties are to his employer, who clearly ought to pay his own clerks, as everyone else does. No one can justify the custom, nor can any one even explain it, except by the old excuse that it is a custom, and of long standing. I venture to say it has stood too long already, and should be tolerated no longer."

The Persian Government lately endeavoured to get the heads of the Jewish and Armenian communities in Teheran to sign the following engagement, the object of which was to protect Mohamedans from the effects of the impurity in which Christians and Jews are supposed to live :—I. We engage to make known the names of those water-carriers who bring our water for us to the "Ihtisab Aghasa," so that he may give them tickets, thereby preventing the police from molesting them in future. Such carriers will then cease to supply water to the Moslem houses and shops. II. We engage not to allow Mohamedans, male or female, to enter our baths. III. We also engage to behave in rainy and snowy days in a way not contrary to the Islam Law. IV. We further engage to sweep our streets daily, and remove all rubbish and filth which may accumulate in our quarters, and to keep them clean and tidy. The Jews agreed to subscribe, but the Armenians appealed to the representatives of the Christian powers, so the matter was not pressed in their case. Subsequently the Persian Ministry said that there was no present intention of enforcing the agreement.

The P. and O. Company is at last threatened with the formidable rivalry of another line of mail steamers to Australia. The Sydney correspondent of the *Times* says that the Government of New South Wales has consented to subsidize the mail service, *via* California, and the Australian Steam Navigation Company have taken the contract, so this line may be looked upon as among postal facts for the next year. "The New Zealanders have also done their best to establish a line by the help of Mr. Webb, an American, but it will not do. The vessels he has to dispose of or employ are ill-adapted to our waters and too capacious for our trade. We have had an opportunity of judging for ourselves, for the Nebraska has paid us a visit, running in from Auckland. She stopped a week, satisfied a good deal of curiosity, and departed without thought of returning. A legal hindrance has been discovered to the entertainment of American postal contracts. According to the 17th and 18th of Victoria, cap. 107, foreign vessels are expressly prohibited from engaging in coasting traffic in any of Britain's colonial dependencies. Under certain restrictions, foreign vessels may be admitted to a share of the coasting traffic of the mother country, but in regard to the colonies the Act is imperative. Therefore, had Mr. Webb been allowed to take the contract instead of the Australian Steam Navigation Company, it is probable that Commodore Sterling might have stopped the proceeding, as he may deem it right to do in the case of New Zealand. The people of New Zealand are beginning to ask where the money (£60,000) is to come from to support Mr. Vogel's line, and will soon perceive the necessity of joining New South Wales. The contract time from Sydney to England is 45 days, and a penalty attends the breach of contract. The intention is to despatch a steamer every four weeks, alternating with the mail by the Suez route. The contract time of delivery at Sydney by the Suez route is 50 days, and the average time of performance has been 49. It is clear that, if the service *via* California realizes expectations, the Peninsular and Oriental Company will be forced to expedite the mail delivery by their vessels, which is a thing they can easily do."

NUGÆ INDICÆ: ON LEAVE IN MY COMPOUND.

We have to thank an anonymous correspondent for a copy of this charming little book, from which, though it is printed for private circulation, we shall take the liberty of making an extract; for, of all living contributors to Anglo-Indian literature, we know none that writes in a pleasanter or more graceful style than this picker-up, as he calls himself, of "dainty sea-weeds and curious shells on the beach of the Great Sea." *Nugæ Indicæ* is a collection of papers describing those common objects of animate and inanimate nature with which the ordinary Indian compound abounds, but which gain from most of us nothing better than an occasional and careless glance.

The author is evidently skilled in natural history, and his naturally shrewd powers of observation have been improved by culture. He describes trees and flowers and birds with as much keenness of sympathy as if they were intimate personal friends, and brings before our eyes all the familiar scenes of garden life in India with a delicacy of touch and kindly humour of which every reader must appreciate the charm. In one or two papers,—the one on Sudhoo in particular, telling the simple story of a peasant, who, being imprisoned for thrashing a creditor, breaks out of gaol and remains in hiding near his own house till his cow has calved, when he goes back and gives himself up—there are indications that the author of *Nugæ Indicæ* knows how to touch the springs of deeper feelings than the mere love of being amused. We quote the paper on "the Ant" as not the best, but a fair, specimen of the writer's powers :—

> Squirrels excepted, the most prominent members of Indian garden life are ants, for they stamp their broad-arrow everywhere; their advertisements may be read on every tree trunk, and samples of their work seen on almost every path. They have a head-office in most verandahs, with branch establishments in the bath-rooms, while their agents and travellers are ubiquitous, laying earth-heaps wherever they travel—each heap the outward and visible sign of much inward tunnelling, and which, towards the end of the rainy season, will fall in. Engineering seems to be their favourite profession, although some have a passion for plastering, and when other surfaces fail will lay a coat of mud on the level ground, for the after-pleasure of creeping under it. Others are bigots to geographical discovery, and, like so many Hiouen Thsangs or Livingstones, wander into dangerous places, whence they escape only by a series of miracles. Some are devoted to a pastoral life, for they keep herds of aphides—better known as "blight"—which they milk regularly for the sake of the sweet juice they secrete. Others, again, are hunters, living on the produce of the chase, and issue forth a host of Lilliputians to drag home a Brobdignag cricket, or *en masse* to plunder the larder of their neighbours. The bulk, however, are omnivorous and jacks of all trades, with a decided leaning towards vegetable food and excavation; and it is in this, the enormous consumption of seeds in the ant nurseries, that this family contribute their quota to the well-being of creation, a quota which after all scarcely raises them, in point of usefulness, to the level of butterflies and moths—popularly supposed to be the idlest and least useful of created insects. It ought to be remembered, however, that butterflies are only beatified caterpillars, and, when we see them flying about, that their work is over, and they are enjoying their vacation. They have been raised to the Upper House, and from being laborious artisans they have become the sleeping partners in a thriving business. While they were caterpillars they worked hard and well, so Nature to reward them dresses them up to look attractive and sends them out as butterflies to get married—if they can. The ants, on the other hand, did no work when they were grubs, so they have to do a good deal in their old age; they have to provide food for successive broods of hungry youngsters, who, when grown up, will join them in feeding their younger brothers and sisters, or, if they are of the favoured few, will enter ant-life with wings and be blown away a few hundred yards to become the founders of new colonies. The actual balance of work done by caterpillars and ants, respectively, is indeed about equal; the only difference being, that caterpillars check vegetation by feeding themselves, and ants by feeding their babies, while the balance of mischief done is very much against the ants. The commonest of all are the black villains, to be found marauding on every sideboard, and whose normal state seems to be one of criminal trespass. These from their size are perhaps also the most interesting, as it requires little exertion to distinguish between the classes of individuals that in the aggregate make up "a nest of ants." There is the black-guard soldier or policeman ant, who goes about wagging his great head and snapping his jaws at nothing, furious exceedingly when insulted, but as a rule preferring to patrol in shady neighbourhoods, where he can peer idly into cracks and holes. See him as he saunters up the path, pretending to be on the look-out for suspicious characters, stopping strangers with impertinent inquiries, leering at that modest wire-worm who is hurrying home. Watch him swaggering to meet a friend, whose beat ends at the corner and with whom he will loiter for the next hour. Suddenly a blossom falls from the orange-tree overhead. His display of energy is terrific. He bangs about in all directions to the great annoyance of foot-passengers, continually loses his own balance, and has to scramble out of worm-holes and dusty crevices; or he comes in collision with a blade of grass which he turns upon and utterly discomfits, and then on a sudden, tail up, he whirls home, to report on the recent violent volcanic disturbances, but which, being at his post, he was fortunately able to suppress.
>
> Another and more numerous section of the community of ants are the loafers, who spend lives of the most laborious idleness. Instead of joining the long thread of honest ants stretching from the nest to the next garden busied in supplying food to the nurseries, they hang about the doors, ekeing out a day spent in sham industry by retiring at intervals, to perform an elaborate toilet. Between whiles the idler makes a rush along the high road, travelling violently for about a yard, jostling all the laden returners, stopping most of them to ask common-place questions or to wonder at their burdens, and then, as if struck by a bright idea, he turns sharp round and rushes home—tumbling headlong into the nest with an avalanche of *debris* behind him, which it will take the whole colony a long time to bring out again. The loafer, meanwhile, retires to clean his legs. Sometimes the loafer raises a false alarm and skirmishes valiantly in the rear with an imaginary foe, or he enters into combat with a very small fly, the unsuspected possessor of a powerful sting, whereupon the unhappy loafer, with his tail curled up to his mouth, rolls about in agony, until a policeman catches sight of him, and seeing that he is either drunk, riotous, or incapable, nips him into two pieces, which the first passer by carries off to the nest to feed the family.
>
> An honest ant, on the other hand, has no equal for fixedness of purpose and unflagging rapidity of execution. The day breaks, the front door is opened, and the honest ant ascends to daylight. He finds that a passer-by has effaced the track along which he ran so often yesterday, but his memory is good, and natural landmarks abound. He casts about like a pigeon when first thrown up in the air, and then he is off straight up the path to the little snag of stone that is sticking out, up one side of it and down the other, and then vanishes over the bank, picks his way through the forest of creeks, skirts lakes of dew, away across yonder cucumber-bed to some far spot, where he knows is lying a stem of maize heavily laden with grain, and broken by the weight of some short-winded crow on his way from the dead pariah-dog under the bridge. Then, with a fraction of a grain in his pincers, he hurries home, hands it over to the commissariat, and is out again for another. And so, if the grain holds out, he will go on until sunset, and when the pluffy, round-faced owls, sitting on the sentinel cypress trees, are screeching an *ilicet* to the lingering day-birds, the honest ant is busy closing up his doors, and before the mynas passing overhead and calling as they go to belated wanderers have reached the bamboo clumps which sough by the river, he will be sleeping the sleep of the honest. With industry, however, the catalogue of the virtues of ants begins and ends. They have an instinct for hard work, and useless or not they do it—in the most laborious way they can; but, except for the wisdom which industry argues, ants have no title to the epithet of "wise"; and, until they learn that to run up one side of a post and down the other is not the quickest way of getting past the post, and that in throwing up mounds on garden paths they are giving hostages to a ruthless mallie, they can scarcely be accused of even common sense.

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LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ARRIVAL OF THE EMPEROR WILLIAM AT SALZBURG.

LONDON, 7TH SEPT.

The Emperor William and Prince Bismarck arrived at Salzburg yesterday. They were received by the Emperor of Austria and a brilliant suite.

PARIS, 7TH SEPT.

The vacations of the Assembly will probably last from the 17th instant until the 28th November next.

LONDON, 7TH SEPT.

It is stated that Mr. Robert Stuart has been appointed Chief Justice of the North-Western Provinces of India.

A colliery explosion has taken place near Wigan, in which 69 people were killed.

LONDON, 7TH SEPT., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day has been advancing.

Fair Dhollera, 7¼d.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes	£14,062,500,	Dec. £500,000.
Bills discounted	£16,875,000,	Inc. £439,500.
Bullion......	£24,812,500,	Dec. £250,000.

THE BOMBAY MAIL.

ADEN, 8TH SEPT.

The s. s. China with the outward Indian mails left here at 10 P.M. yesterday for Bombay.

THE LUSHAI EXPEDITION.

THE *Englishman* understands that the following troops will constitute the expedition against the Lushais in the ensuing cold weather:—

Hazara Mountain Battery.
Sappers and Miners.
2nd Goorkha Regiment.
4th do. do.
22nd Punjab Native Infantry.
27th do. do.
42nd Assam Regiment.
44th do. do.

The force will, it is said, be formed into two columns advancing into the Lushai country from Cachar and Chittagong.

ARCHITECTURE IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Mr. Molecey says I am "wrong in describing him as an architect;" and one may perhaps understand his disclaiming the soft impeachment, since, in his opinion, "architecture is not a profession" but "a trade, a business and nothing more." He seems to imply from this, that he was at perfect liberty, and possessed a kind of right, to pillory the "tradesman" who designed the Municipal Building, merely because he (Mr. Molecey) had had "so many opportunities of not admiring it." This is truly refreshing.

But I would ask—if Mr. Molecey, who repudiates being called an architect, took upon himself to alter Mr. Roger Smith's design of the Elphinstone College, and Mr. Roger Smith, I presume, is an architect—*is* this not, Mr. Editor, a clear case of Ramchunder and Shakespeare?

It has been well said that "architecture is both a science and an art, and has been cultivated in either way with great but doubtful success; the aimer at mere science degenerating into a skilful artizan; and the boaster of pictorial skill into a mere theorist. To the skill of the practical mathematician, mechanic, chemist, philosopher, must be added the genius and feelings of the artist, to go towards the completion of such men as Palladio and Wren."

AN OLD FOGEY.

Bombay, 8th September.

THE "INDIAN ECONOMIST'S" FIGURES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As you are aware the *Indian Economist* is essentially a statistical paper, and as such the statistics it gathers and provides for the information and benefit of certain sections of the public ought to be reliable. Yet, in page 3 of the *Agricultural Gazette* of the last issue, the last three lines in the column of remarks run as follows:—"The rates ruling during the season were, for cleaned cotton (Rooee) -Rs. 50 a boza of 240 lbs., 2 as. 8 p. per lb., and for seed (Surkee) Re. 1 for 60 lbs., or 6 pies a lb." These results must have been obtained by a very new and very extraordinary rule of arithmetic. Errors like these tend to make people lose confidence in statistics. The *Economist* ought to have noticed the wrong figures which do result from people unacquainted with the mystery of calculation. Attention was drawn to these figures by the astonishing statement contained in the last three or four lines, page 16, of the same *Economist*. Here they are repeated,—"And that the average yield of kurbee on good and bad land alike was 1,106 lbs." This is a paradox which cannot be solved by a

PASSIVE OBSERVER.

Cottonabad, September.

WHERE ARE THE POLICE?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I wish to bring to the notice of the authorities concerned, through the medium of your esteemed paper, an incident that occurred this morning, at about 10 o'clock, of which I was an eye witness, and which might have been attended with fatal consequences.

I was seated in my office, looking out on the Green or Esplanade between Rampart Row and the Wellington Fountain. On this piece of land a herd of cows and buffaloes were grazing leisurely without any one to tend them. Shortly, a child's carriage with a little child in it (a Mogul's child, I believe,) was seen coming along, pushed from behind by two lads, right across the Esplanade towards Rampart Row. They had just reached the middle, when suddenly they were furiously charged by a cow—the two helpless lads were much frightened and alarmed, no doubt—nevertheless, they gallantly stood at bay to protect their little charge, and endeavoured to repel the unprovoked attack and drive away the infuriated beast with their hands, screaming lustily the while, to proclaim the imminency of their danger and to attract aid from passers by. The cow, however, was not to be driven away so easily—she continued to charge, chasing the trembling and screaming lads round and round the carriage—till at last they had to run for their lives. The cow then went round and round the carriage, and tried to butt at the scared little occupant thereof, and there is no knowing how all this might have ended, were it not that, attracted by the danger to which the child was exposed, a crowd soon collected towards the spot, drove away the cow, and thus saved the child. It was indeed a providential escape. Not a single cow-keeper, nor a policeman, was to be seen any where near. I may mention that, seeing the attack on the part of one, all the rest of the cows and buffaloes simultaneously rushed to the spot with the like intent, but were all driven away afterwards by the assembled crowd.

Now, my object in making this public is to draw attention to the dangerous practice of permitting cattle to graze everywhere without attendants. Such a practice is likely to lead to serious and fatal accidents. In every such instance of neglect, which is highly culpable, the owners should be prosecuted and severely punished—in fact, the punishment dealt out should be such as to produce a deterrent effect, and act as a warning to all cattle owners.—Yours truly,

Bombay, 8th September. VERITAS.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 8th Sept., 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Turkey, 7th Sept., 3-30 P.M.; via Russia, 7th Sept., 7-5 P.M. Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 7th Sept., 5-30 P.M.; via Russia, 7th Sept., 4-55 P.M. America, via Russia, 7th Sept., 8-40 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; Persian line right to London.

WEATHER REPORTS.

VINGORLA, 8th Sept., 11-5 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west, thermometer 80, rainfall 28 cents.

CARWAR, 8th Sept., 11 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west, thermometer 74½, barometer 29-98, rainfall 39 cents.

CANNANORE, 8th Sept., 10 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind north-west, thermometer 74, barometer 30·000, rainfall 1 inch 55 cents.

TUTICORIN, 8th Sept., 11 A.M.—Weather fine, wind east-south-east, thermometer 90, barometer 29·705.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—8TH SEPTEMBER, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom

Via Turkey, 7th September, 3-30 P.M. Greenwich time. Time in transit 16 hours 33 minutes.

Via Russia, 7th September, 6-10 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 35 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 8th September, 12-25 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 54 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Turkey, 7th September, 5-30 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 15 hours 54 minutes.

Via Russia, 7th September, 3 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 6 hours 10 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 7th September, 5-35 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 16 hours 7 minutes.

Latest dates from America.

Via Russia, 7th September, 7-20 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 56 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 7th to 9 P.M. of the 8th September is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.		Min.	
From Kurrachee	1	12	0	1
" Calcutta	35	8	7	45
" Madras	4	45	0	37

POONA RACE MEETING—1871.

STEWARDS.—W. H. Havelock, Esq., C. S.; Colonel Gostling, H. M.'s 49th Regiment; Colonel D. Gaye, R. H. A.; F. F. Arbuthnot, Esq., C.S.; T. Macartney Filgate, Esq.; Captain C. E. Stack, 1st L. C.; Colonel Hume Henderson, Honorary Secretary.

FIRST DAY.—THURSDAY.

GREAT apprehensions were entertained in the early part of the week as to the all-important subject of the weather, which, however seasonable, and, from a ryot's point of view, desirable, threatened to occasion a postponement of the races for at least one week. A break, however, occurring at the nick of time, the course was this morning in as fine order as it was possible to imagine, thanks in no small degree to the exertions and courteously-enforced discipline of the Honorary Secretary, Col. Henderson, who, from first to last, has literally slaved in the interests of the public.

The upper part of the Grand Stand was unfortunately condemned as unsafe by the authorities of the P. W. D., and some little anxiety was at first felt as to how the mass of eager spectators, hitherto accommodated on the roof, could be provided with a spot from which to view the races. An enterprising Borah, however, came forward and volunteered to erect a kind of temporary Grand Stand for the *hoi polloi* in a line with the present Stand. The trustees, inspired by this example, determined to add to the 12 ft. square wooden erection heretofore dignified by the name of the Stewards' Stand a building of at least twice its size, designed at the Bombay Municipal Workshops. The nondescript erection of the past cost Rs. 400 per annum; while the permanent sightly erection of the present has cost, we hear, only some Rs. 1,300, and will last at least fifteen years. At the same time a better description of rope-fencing was decided upon, and the whole was designed, executed, and delivered by the Superintendent of the Municipal Workshops within a week. All agreed that these measures, while they tended to reduce the annual cost of preparations, materially improved the appearance of the course generally.

A splendid afternoon saw the usual crowds of vehicles of all sorts and myriads of foot passengers wending their way to the course, where the police arrangements for carriage accommodation were perfect. Barring the usual number of inevitable dogs, the course was always unobstructed, and not a single accident marred the day's proceedings.

The first race was not a race—for it was only a walk-over in a match between Dick and Brilliant. Brilliant retiring gracefully, Dick was left to waste his sweetness on the desert air.

THE DERBY.

50 G. M. from the Fund. For all Maiden Arabs. Weight for age. Horses landed after 1st September 1870, allowed 4 lbs. Entrance 1st May 3 G. M., 1st June 5 G. M., 1st July 10 G. M., 1st September 20 G. M. A Sweepstakes of 10 G. M. for each horse declared to start. One mile and a half.

Out of 37 entrances, ten horses, an unusually large field, came to the post. At the lotteries on the previous night the Aga's stable, which had three horses running, were the favorites; Mr. Smyth's (late Ali Abdoolla's stables) second; and Grey Warrior third—very little, however, to choose between them—each having numerous enthusiastic backers. So great was the interest in this race that, besides a general stable's lottery (drawn about a week ago), three other lotteries filled during the evening. The general opinion seemed to be that, if Grey Warrior was fit, nothing could touch him, and this was fully justified by the result. The trainer of Grey Warrior (one of the handsomest Arabs we have seen for many years) deserves great credit for having brought his horse up, as he did, in so short a time. Our own impression is that Grey Warrior was only about half fit, and that he is a class above all the horses that met him, and one of the finest Arabs that ever ran in India. The future running of this horse will, we are convinced, justify these predictions.

Punctuality was fairly observed; and, after a little difficulty and one false start, the gallant band of ten got fairly away together under the judicious handling of the starter (Capt. Filgate.) The distance being 1½ miles, the first quarter was run in 27 seconds, the second in 27¾ seconds, the third in 29¼ seconds, the fourth in 33 seconds, the fifth, being on a line with the Stand, cannot be taken; but the last half mile was done in 1 minute and 1 second. 1½ miles. Time—2m. 58s.

Tokay led nearly all the way, just in front, up to the last half mile; but so close did the whole lot lie throughout the race, that until the turn into the straight it was anybody's race, so far as the spectators could discern. At the distance, however, Grey Warrior came to the front and won easily, Dervish a bad second, and a dead heat between Tokay and Jehram for the third place; all the others lying close behind could not be placed by the judge. Thus ended an admirable race from which, seeing how near all the beaten horses were at the finish, we augur good sport during the meeting.

Maharaj (the Aga's crack) was certainly not run out, after it became evident that his chance was gone; and while his two stable companions, Dervish and Jehram, did all they knew, and we know *their* measure, we doubt if Maharaj will not even yet prove a successful speculation.

The following are the results:—

Mr Davison's	g a h	Grey Warrior	a	9	3	0	J Brewtey	1
H H Aga Khan's	b a h	Dervish	5	8	8	0	Imaum	2
Mr Smythe's	c a c	Tokay	3	7	3	0	Oomer	3
H H Aga Khan's	b a h	Jehram	5	8	8	0	Brewtey	3
H H Aga Khan's	g a h	Maharaj	a	9	3	0	Syed	0
N Manockjee's	b a c	Udwance	4	8	0	0	Chapman	0
Major Crosbie's	c a g	The Cob	a	9	3	0	Hackney	0
Ditto	a a g	Ruby	4	8	0	0	Rowjee	0
Mr Smythe's	b a c	Uhlan	4	8	0	0	Challoner	0
Col. Fitzwygram's	g a c	Crown Prince	4	8	0	0	Ebrahim	0

THE MAIDEN GALLOWAYS.

20 G. M. from the fund. For all Maiden Arab Galloways. Weight for age and inches. Maidens of the season allowed 5 lbs. Entrance 1st May 2 G. M., 1st July 4 G. M., 1st September 6 G. M. A sweepstakes of 4 G. M. for each horse declared to start. One mile and a quarter.

Six came to the post—Bijou, the favourite; Anarchy much thought of. The race, which terminated as follows, was a complete surprise—Mameluke winning, hands down, in fair time.

Mr Abdool Rahman's	c a g	Mameluke	a	8	11	0	Emaum	1
Major Crosbie's	b a g	Bijou	a	8	11	0	Hackney	2
H H Aga Khan's	b a g	Kulb Ali	a	8	11	0	Cassim	3
H H Aga Khan's	b a g	Nayman	a	8	10	0	Brewtey	0
Major Probyn's	b a g	Anarchy	5	8	6	0	Challoner	0
Moonshee Mahomed Beg's	g a c	Beterick	3	6	0	0	Rama	0

The winner was "timed" thus:—

1st quarter mile	28 seconds.
2nd quarter mile	28½ seconds.
3rd quarter mile	31½ seconds.

Total 1¼ mile—2m. 29s.

THE COLONIAL AND ENGLISH MAIDENS.

30 G. M. from the Fund. For all Colonial and English Maidens, weight for age and class. Entrance 1st May 3 G. M., 1st July 5 G. M., 1st September 10 G. M. A sweepstakes of 5 G. M. for each horse declared to start. One mile and a half.

No less than 14 entrances brought only four horses to the post, all Colonials, or rather all Australians. There were two lotteries on this race, and, though many were sweet on Lord Lyon, Dick Turpin was made the favourite. Betting, however, about even. After many false starts, caused by the fractious behaviour of Kinglake, all got off well together, keeping so until the bottom of the hill, when Kinglake, having apparently shot his bolt, fell back to Ackworth, who by the way was never in the race at all. Up the hill Lord Lyon made the running, followed by Dick Turpin a length or two behind, till they gained the flat before the turn home, when Dick Turpin closed, racing Lord Lyon up to the last quarter-mile post, came away and won in the extraordinarily good time of 2m. 48s., the quickest time ever done on this course.

Mr A's	b aus geld	Dick Turpin	5	8	10	0	Brewtey	1
Major Crosbie's	b w geld	Lord Lyon	a	9	0	0	Hackney	2
Mr Davison's	b aus geld	Kinglake	6	9	0	0	Chapman	3
Mr Keir's	b aus geld	Ackworth	5	8	10	0	Brewtey	0

THE CHARGER STAKES.

10 G. M. from the Fund. For all *bona fide* chargers, the property of officers serving in the Bombay Presidency, and ridden regularly by the owner on parade for three months prior to the race. G. R. Weight for age and class raised two stones and seven pounds. To close and name the day before the race. Entrance 2 G. M. One mile.

Four came to the post, and here again a big pot was upset, Sirmust, though first favourite, being defeated after a good race by Romulus, a slashing chestnut of doubtful understandings. Time, 2m. 1⅛s.

Dr. Beale's	c a h	Romulus	a	9	13	0	Mr. Gaye	1
Capt. Charle's	g a h	Sirmust	a	9	13	0	Owner	2
Capt. Hogg's	c a h	Fusee	a	9	13	0	Owner	3
Capt. H's	g a geld	Skipper	a	9	10	0	Elliot	0

THE POONA SWEEPSTAKES.

20 G. M. from the Fund. A sweepstakes of 10 G. M.; half forfeit for all Arabs. Weight for age, Maidens allowed 7 lbs. Nominations to be taken on 1st July. To name the day before the race. One mile.

This was the race of the day, and it is much to be regretted that it was the last, and that it was consequently almost too dark to see it.

It was a beautiful sight to see the finish between those well-known old cracks, Sunbeam and Shere Ali, each in his own way the very picture of Arab blood—old enemies constantly meeting and beating each other in past years. The race was won on the post by Sunbeam, and then only by a head, and after a wonderful struggle within the last twenty yards, by Shere Ali, who seemed to spring afresh to the punishment we all grieved he should receive. Thus ended a most successful day. Time—1m. 57.

Mr. Ali Abdoola's	b a h	Sunbeam	a	9	3	0	Challoner	1
H.H. Aga Khan's	b a g	Shere Ali	a	9	3	0	Brewtey	2

THE PROSPECTS OF THE COTTON CROP IN THE BERARS.

THE following correspondence was yesterday placed at our disposal:—

From HARRY RIVETT-CARNAC, Esq., Cotton Commissioner, to the SECRETARY to the CHAMBER of COMMERCE, Bombay, Camp, Bombay; dated 8th September, 1871.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward, for the information of your Chamber, copy of a report received from Mr. A. J. Dunlop, Assistant Commissioner, West Berar, on the condition of the crop in that division.

2. Your Chamber will remember that this is the quarter regarding which the greatest anxiety has been felt, and you will be interested to see that the rain, of which you have already received intimation by telegraph, has been general.

3. You will notice the report of the Superintendent of the experimental farm at Sheagaon regarding the damage caused to a portion of his crop by the drought. It is most probable that many of the native fields have suffered in a similar manner, and there is reason to fear that the out-turn in portions at least of West Berar may not be as good as usual. The reports from other quarters are, however, favourable; and so far as can at present be seen a fair average crop may be expected. It is rather early, however, to form an opinion, and I shall hope to be able to give you more reliable information on the subject at a later date.

4. I append an extract from a report of Captain Hudleston, Deputy Commissioner of West Berar, dated Akola, the 30th ultimo, which will show how bad prospects were just before the return of the rain on the 30th—

"Only a few cents fell during the fortnight, and the prospect for all the crops is very much worse than previously reported. There is a little dew at night, and cool winds prevail, or affairs would be more gloomy than now reported. Nothing but a good and immediate fall of rain can save even a portion of the autumn crops. Sowings for the rubbee (spring) crop will be impossible. There is no water in the streams and no fodder left for the cattle in the plains.

"The sudden rise in prices about the middle of the month is due to the exportations to Hingolee and Sholapore. The following are the recent fluctuations in jowaree"—

May	28,	34 seers per Rupee.	July	16,	24 seers per Rupee.
June	4,	32 "	"	13,	24 "
"	11,	29 "	"	30,	23 "
"	18,	27 "	August	6,	25 "
"	25,	27 "	"	13,	25 "
July	2,	27 "	"	20,	20 "
"	9,	24 "	"	27,	16 "

5. The price of grain fell immediately on the return of the rain on the 30th August. The subject is referred to as follows by Mr. Dunlop in a report dated the 30th August—

"There has been quite a panic in the grain market, as the following table of rates will show:

	Former Price.	Price on 27th August.
Jowaree	32 Seers per Rupee	16 Seers per Rupee.
Wheat	16 do.	12 do.
Grain	20 do.	13 do.
Tuor	16 do.	12 do.
Bajree	19 do.	13 do.

"The want of employment has also been severely felt, and in the large village of Sheagaon coolie women can be obtained for 9 pies and men for 2¼ annas. Since the change in the weather, however, the panic has subsided, and to-day jowaree is selling at 20½ seers per rupee, and I anticipate that if rain comes rates will fall still lower."

6. The reports from the other divisions will be forwarded as soon as received, and before the mail leaves I hope to be able to give you by telegraph the latest information regarding crop prospects.—I have, &c.

HARRY RIVETT-CARNAC,
Cotton Commissioner.

No. 735/141.

From A. J. DUNLOP, Esq., Assistant Commissioner, to H. RIVETT-CARNAC, Esq., Cotton Commissioner; dated Sheagaon, 6th September, 1871.

SIR,—I have now the honor to submit my weekly report.

2. A change came over the weather a week ago, on the day when my last report was despatched (30th August), and since then rain has daily fallen in some part of the district, and there is every prospect of more.

In Akola about two inches have been registered, in Sheagaon 1-11 inches, in Julgam 93 cents, in Balapore 1-40 inches. Akote has had less than other parts, but it previously received a sufficient supply, and the crops in that talook are well forward and safe.

3. The general appearance of the country has greatly improved during the past week. The cotton plants have started into vigorous growth and the good soil will soon be in flower. The fields are thinner than usual, but the natives sow so thickly that this is rather an advantage than otherwise, and except that the plants are backward, and the crop will be a late one, there is nothing now to complain of.

4. I hope in my next report to be able to give some idea of the area under the cotton cultivation in this vicinity. The information is now being collated, and should be available by that time.

5. The accompanying letter from Mr. Pillans gives a detailed account of the state of the cotton farm. It has greatly benefited by what rain has fallen, but considerably more is required to enable the plants to make up lost ground. The irrigated cotton is in full blossom and looking promising. Our worst crop is the jowaree. The dry weather has told on it more than on any other, and in some parts it will have to be ploughed up and wheat or grain sown in its place.—I have, &c.,

A. J. DUNLOP,
Assistant Commissioner, Akolah District.

No. 65.

From the SUPERINTENDENT of COTTON FARM, Sheagaon, to A. J. DUNLOP, Esq., Assistant Commissioner; dated Sheagaon, 4th September.

SIR,—I have the honor to report that the weather of the past week has been more favorable for the cotton and all crops since nice, but not heavy, showers have fallen, which have freshened the cotton plants up and started them into a little growth. The rainfall of the week is 1-11 inch. Certainly it is not much, but every drop is very welcome just now. The slightest shower does good to the plants, if it does not penetrate the land to any depth. It washes the pores of the leaves and gives the plant room to breathe, as it were.

2. Our first-sown cotton is looking well; some of it is showing flower. Many of the plants have now reached the height for topping. The greater part of that work was done last week, but now some of the fields will want to be constantly gone over, and the plants topped as they require it. The Hingunghat that was sown a second time is looking very well. The plants are about one foot high, and on the manured portion of the field the plants are higher and stronger. The difference between the two is very marked already. The second sown jurree seems to be more backward than any of the rest. The plants are rather small yet, but no doubt the last showers will help it on. All the exotics are looking well, especially the Egyptian, which I think is a little better than any of the rest. Some of the plants are over one foot high and the leaves are well developed. Major Trevor Clarke's hybrids are growing fast and looking very well. The two acres of cotton that were irrigated are the best we have. Most of the plants have been topped. The cotton that is being sown according to Mr. Rickett's system is also doing well. The exotics are much better than the indigenous.

3. The jowaree has picked up since the rain. The caterpillars do not seem so prevalent now. I think as the plants get stronger the caterpillar does less harm. All the smaller grain crops are doing well. The maize has grown very fast since the last rainfall. The rice has also felt the benefit of the rain. It is looking well. Some that I had germinated in water, and then sown broad-cast thickly in a bed for transplanting, was transplanted during the wet days.

4. The mulberry cuttings are striking well. Some of the young neems that were planted died off; they have been filled up within the last few days. A few of the teak have also died; the bamboos were also filled up; here and there a dead plant was to be found. I have a few mangoes planted, but I am afraid that I shall not be able to get a great quantity of plants this year. Next year I shall collect a large quantity of seed. Serus and neem seeds are sown. I have also got up about 30 nice plants of sandalwood, which are doing well.

5. The weather has been very favourable for the growth of everything, but still we want more rain. Our total fall up to date is 8·78 inches.—I have, &c.

H. PILLANS,
Supt. of Cotton Farm.

THE LONDON, BOMBAY, AND MEDITERRANEAN BANK.

DECISION AGAINST SHAREHOLDERS.

THE hearing of the case of the London, Bombay, and Mediterranean Bank v. Hormusjee Pestonjee Framjee was resumed at the High Court yesterday, before the Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley. The suit was put down on the board of short causes, and was brought to recover Rs. 5,250, the balance due by defendant in respect of a call of £10 per share on 75 shares standing in his name on the list of contributories, which had been settled in England by the Court of Chancery. Mr. Green and Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Dallas and Lynch, appeared for the plaintiff. The Hon. the Advocate General and Mr. Farran, instructed by Messrs. Manisty and Fletcher, appeared for the defendant. Mr. Serjeant Atkinson watched the case on behalf of other contributories. On the sitting of the Court yesterday, the Advocate General resumed his address for the defendant, his main argument against the order of the Court of Chancery being that the defendant had not been served with a proper notice of what was called in the proceedings the "balance order," *i. e.*, a final order showing what was due from defendant in respect of the call after giving him credit for the sums he had previously paid. The want of such notice, it was argued, vitiated the order; and an adjournment of the case was asked for on that ground, in order to enable defendant to appeal to the Court of Chancery. The Court was disposed to grant the application on the terms that the amount claimed should be deposited in Court, &c. The defendant was then called into the witness-box to prove the want of service of the "balance order." The replies he made in cross-examination and a copy of a printed order of the Court of Chancery, which he produced from his pocket, cut away the entire ground-work of his counsel's argument. Both his counsel and solicitor averred that they were taken by surprise. Mr. Green had, therefore, very easy work in the reply he made; and the Court, having had no doubt in the matter, gave judgment at once in favour of plaintiff, with interest and costs on the higher scale.

The decree seems to have caused a sensation among the contributories who were present in Court during the hearing. They surrounded Mr. Hawkins, the Bombay agent to the liquidators, pleading to him that he would not, in these hard times, press too soon or too severely upon those who were by the decree rendered liable for the payment of large sums. Mr. Hawkins was understood to say that he was in the hands of others. In reply to a shareholder, who asked if he would attend a meeting of the contributories, if one was called, to talk the matter over, he said he would not fail to do so. We shall publish a report of the argument in an early issue.

BOMBAY.

BARODA HIGH SCHOOL.—Mr. Atmaram M. Chhatre, F.E.A., has been appointed assistant master in the Baroda High School.

THE PERSIAN FAMINE FUND.—Messrs. Godrez, Mehrban and Co., Persian merchants, had received up to the 7th inst. Rs. 11,739 on account of the above fund.

THE BROACH ASSOCIATION, like the Poona Association, intends to forward a petition to Government praying for the appointment of a native to the Bench of the High Court.

ARRIVAL OF A SIRDAR.—Shivajee Rao Khanoolker, a Sirdar of Baroda, arrived in Bombay on Thursday with about twenty followers, and took up his residence near Thakoordwar.

DEATH FROM DROWNING.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Sewree concerning the death of a Hindoo woman named Awdee, who had been accidentally drowned in a well on the previous evening.

ALFRED HIGH SCHOOL AT MANDAVEE.—Mr. Dulputram Pranjeewan, formerly tutor to a Khattywar prince, has been appointed as Deputy Educational Inspector and head master of the Alfred High School at Mandavee, in succession to Mr. Goculdas Kahandas Parak, resigned.

THE VAGRANCY ACT.—In the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Showell, Charles Sewell Paffard, a European, was charged with being a vagrant and wandering about without any visible means of subsistence. He was sent to the work-house attached to the House of Correction.

A DISHONEST PEON.—Mr. William Forest, secretary to the Lodge "Caledonia," appeared in the Fort Police Court before the Senior Magistrate yesterday, and obtained a warrant against one Dajee Subday, a peon in the employ of the Lodge, charging him with criminal breach of trust, in respect of Rs. 75.

INQUEST.—Yesterday Dr. Hewlett, City Coroner, held an inquest at the Morgue, Camateepoora, on the body of one Isaac Samson, who had been found by a policeman lying insensible on the Khuruck road. He was taken to the Jamsetjee Hospital in a buggy, but died on the road. The jury found that the man had died from apoplexy, caused by excessive drinking.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the band of H. M.'s 19th Regiment N. I. at the Esplanade this evening:—

March	Le Mont Valerien	Geverding.
Overture	Le Dieu et la Bayadere	Auber.
Quad	Le Palais de L'Industrie	Croisez.
Selection...(Op)	I Puritani	Bellini.
Valse	Marie	Col Baillie.
Galop	Stuttgarter	Kuhner.

DEATH FROM SNAKE BITE.—Dr. Hewlett held an inquest on Thursday on the body of Gunnoo Shaik Janoo, a halalcore. It appears that on Monday evening last, about 7 o'clock, deceased and some other persons were returning to their hut from their work. As they came to the Tarwady road, leading to the Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs' bungalow, Janoo cried that he was bitten by a snake; and then immediately fell down. His father went to his assistance, but as the snake glided towards him, he became alarmed and ran away. Subsequently the snake was killed by one Chand with a stick. Deceased, who had been bitten below the right ankle, was taken to his hut, where he died at 4 A.M. on Thursday. The jury found that the man had died from a snake bite.

WE are very glad to hear that our worthy and respected townsman, Mr. Ardaseer Hormusjee Wadia, has munificently subscribed the sum of Rs. 500 in the Poona Race Fund.—*Deccan Herald.*

THE CROPS THROUGHOUT GUZERATH are said to be looking magnificently; and, unless any unusual drawback occurs, the harvest this year promises to be a very plentiful one. The monsoon has been a curious one. Beginning early in May—it ceased after a few days, almost entirely till the end of July, when rain fell in deluges.—*Poona Observer.*

SENTENCED TO BE HANGED.—Gunputsing bin Unundsing Purdassee, inhabitant of Kassar, was found guilty by the jury, of the murder of his wife, named Sundoor, by beating her to death with a bamboo, on the 23rd March 1871; and sentenced by R. Pinhey, Esquire, the Session Judge of Poona, to be hanged until he be dead, subject to the confirmation of the High Court of Judicature.—*Id.*

THE CONCERT AT GUNNESH KHIND was an immense success. We returned from it at such a late hour that we cannot attempt giving a description of it in our present issue. Every one felt grateful to His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor for the treat afforded them, and also to the ladies and gentlemen who made it such a treat to the lovers of music at this station.—*Id.*

POONA PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY'S CONCERT.—The concert of the above Society, announced to have come off on the 12th instant, is unavoidably postponed till the 1st proximo. Tickets for the occasion, already issued, will be available, without any change, for that day. There must be a press of engagements for some of us when concerts and fêtes have to be postponed in this manner. Verily, ye manners and ye customs of ye Poonaites are improving.—*Id.*

EXAMINATION OF OFFICERS.—A committee composed as follows will assemble on Saturday the 9th instant, at 11 o'clock A.M., for the examination of Major Wardropp, Staff Corps, Major D. Hickman, Staff Corps, and Captain Boyd, Staff Corps, for appointment in the Judge Advocate General's Department. President: Lieutenant-Colonel Maude, Deputy, Judge Advocate P. D. A. Members: Major R. Mullaby, H. M.'s 9th N. I., and Major F. C. Hill, H. M.'s 56th Regiment. The instructions contained in G. G. O. No. 333 of 1864 should be strictly carried out by the committee.—*Id.*

THE ASSAULT OF ARMS.—The undermentioned officers are nominated as a committee of management for the Assault of Arms:—

President—Colonel Whitehill, commanding H. M.'s 23rd Regiment N. L. I.

Members—Major Bruce, H. M.'s 23rd Regiment N. L. I.; Major Hall, H. M.'s 56th Regiment; Captain Holburton, R. A.; Captain Stack, 1st Light Cavalry; Captain Gillespie, Staff; Captain Birch, H. M.'s 9th Regt. N I.; Captain MacRae, 2nd Grenadiers; Captain Metcalfe, H. M.'s 83rd Regiment; Lieut. Bogue, H. M.'s 49th Regiment.—*Id.*

SHIPPING NEWS.

THE SHIP LOUISA, 938 tons, Captain E. Lever, arrived yesterday from Moulmain with a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Wallace & Co.

THE ATTEMPT TO CHEAT AN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE charge of scuttling a cargo boat, preferred against one Soonderjee Raghowjee by Mr. R. L. Crawford, of the firm of Messrs. Remington and Co., on behalf of the Marine Insurance Company, was proceeded with yesterday in the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Connon, the Senior Magistrate.

Mr. Prescott (Keir, Prescott, and Winter,) appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Payne (Jefferson and Payne) for the defence.

The defendant Shaik Sahib Baba Sahib was recalled, and on being further examined by Mr. Prescott, said—I had taken the boat out on Saturday, the Saturday before the Monday on which she was sunk. I was not to take her to the ship. The Monday following was a little rainy.

Cross-examined by Mr. Payne—My boat used to be anchored at the Carnac Bunder or near. My boat was engaged on a Friday and on the same day, bales were brought. One Cartiff engaged it. He had been after me fourteen or twenty days before. He said one Khojah by name Lalljee, and a Bhattia named Soonderjee want to engage jolly boat to carry bales, and the boat was to be sunk, and I was to get Rs. 500 for sinking it. I first saw the defendant Soonderjee defendant No. 1 when the boat was being loaded—(witness wishes to explain that what he means is, that he first saw Soonderjee on the bunder then.) I had seen Soonderjee, defendant No. 1 once before and once only. That was the day before the boat was loaded. Lalljee came to me the day the boat was loaded at the Bunder. I do not know whether he was trying to engage other boats or not. Shaik Enoo was there. I did not hear Lalljee engaging for other boats. Mine was engaged the day before. I went that day with Lalljee to a screw house. No arrangement was made at the screw-house about the engagement of my boat at the rate of three rupees a trip. It was on the evening of the day before the boat was loaded that it was engaged. The prisoner Soonderjee, the said Lalljee, I and other of my boatmen were present, when it was arranged that I was to get Rs. 500 for scuttling the boat. It is an open boat. It has no deck. I made an arrangement with my crew that they should share with me the Rs. 500 to be got for scuttling the ship, and I told them of this the same day when I went on board. It was Shaik Enoo who made the hole in the boat. This was in the presence of all the men. The reason I did not have the boat scuttled on Saturday was that I was told not to do it. There was a shroff's man on board the day the boat was scuttled. I don't know his name. He came on board the day before, and remained till she was scuttled. I never saw this man before. He must have seen the scuttling of the ship. The boat was near the shore when she began to sink. We were so close to the shore that we can hear any one speaking to us from there.

The Magistrate adjourned the case for further enquiry.

OPIUM SMUGGLING.

IMPORTANT DECISION BY THE HIGH COURT.

IN June last, Mr. Watt, the Acting Judge and Session Judge of Khandeish, referred for the orders of the High Court the papers and proceedings in the case of Regina v. Lukhoo wulud Sookroo, committed to the Sessions Court for trial by Mr. Anderson, full-power magistrate of the district of Khandeish. The case was disposed of last week on the Appellate Side of the High Court, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs and the Hon. Mr. Justice West. We give below the elaborate judgment of Mr. Justice West, which was concurred in by Mr. Justice Gibbs.

Mr. Justice WEST said—In this case, a magistrate, full power, has committed for trial, by the Sessions Court, a man accused of being unlawfully in possession of opium. The Acting Session Judge has referred the case to this Court with an expression of his opinion that, as in clause 1, section 7, of Regulation XXI. of 1827, by which the jurisdiction in cases like the present is constituted, it is provided that the penalty shall be enforced by information before the zillah magistrate or criminal judge, and as the committing magistrate does not hold either of these offices, he had not jurisdiction to commit the case for trial before the Sessions Court. Regulation XXI. of 1827 forms part of what was intended as a connected and complete system of legislation for the presidency, and the true intention of any particular enactment can be arrived at only by a consideration of its place in the Code and of those other provisions, the existence and form of which must have been present to the mind of Government in framing it. Now Regulation XII. of 1827 was designed to establish "a system of police and to define the duties and powers of all police authorities." "The duties of police," it is declared by section 1, "as described in the Regulations, shall be conducted by the judge and collector of each zillah under the respective designations of criminal judge and zillah magistrate in the manner hereinafter enacted." Section 2 limits the police jurisdiction of the criminal judge generally to the town in which his Court or Adawlut is situated. This special police jurisdiction of the criminal judge was swept away by Regulation IV. of 1830 and Act V. of 1846. Regulation III. of 1830, simultaneously with Regulation IV., provided that, "The criminal courts held by the zillah judges shall be held by them as session judges, and where, in the Regulations, functions and duties are provided for the criminal judges, the same shall be executed by the session judges as substituted for them." This is the origin in the Bombay presidency of the office of session judge—an office divested, as we have seen, at the moment of its creation, of the local police jurisdiction that had belonged to the criminal judge under Regulation XII. of 1827. The remaining functions of the criminal judge descended to the session judge. These were in general "The functions of criminal justice," which, according to the definition given in Regulation XIII., section 1, clause 1 of 1827, are "to conduct the trials of persons accused of crimes and serious offences, and to maintain adherence to the regulations made for the said purpose and for the guidance of magistrates and police officers in general"—such functions forming the subject of a separate regulation, were regarded as quite distinct from the duties of police, for the execution of which an entirely different set of officers is constituted by Regulation XII., entirely different, that is, from the moment when the anomalous local police jurisdiction of the criminal judge had been extinguished by Regulation IV. of 1830. Amongst the duties assigned to the collector as zillah magistrate was that of receiving informations of offences, as to which it is provided that they "shall, if circumstances permit, be recorded in the form of depositions" (Regulation XII, section 9, clauses 1 and 2 of 1827). The criminal judge discharging the duties of police within the sudder station, as prescribed by section 1 of the same Regulation "in the manner hereafter enacted," could receive and act on such informations relating to offences and offenders within the limited space assigned to him with magisterial powers, but not beyond it. When, therefore, we find in section 7 of Regulation XXI. of 1827, a contemporaneous enactment that "the penalty for abetting the smuggling of opium shall be enforced by information before the zillah magistrate or criminal judge according to the general Code," the process intended is obviously that the principal police authority (according to the sense attached to the term "police" in the Regulations) shall take cognizance of the breach of the revenue law. For laying an information before the criminal judge, in his strictly judicial character, no provision is made in the Code. It is true that in Regulation III. and also in Regulation IV. of 1830, it is provided that "the functions and duties" of the criminal judge shall be executed by the session judge,—"and that a session judge has all the duties and functions of the criminal judge." These expressions taken by themselves would be comprehensive enough to include such a function as that imposed by Regulation XXI., section 7, clause 1 of 1827, but then they must be taken in connection with the express withdrawal by Regulation IV. of 1830 of the police jurisdiction, up to that time exercised by the criminal judge. To take an information "according to the general Code," was to exercise police jurisdiction, and because legally impossible when that jurisdiction was withdrawn. It thus appears that since the year 1830, it has been necessary to read clause 1, section 7 of Regulation XXI. of 1827, as though the words "or criminal judge" had been struck out of it; the penalty then must be enforced by information "before the zillah magistrate." The sections of Regulation XII. of 1827 defining the zillah magistrate are no longer in force, but it has been held on several occasions in this Court that when powers are given to the zillah magistrate alone, they can now be exercised only by the magistrate of the district (Bombay High Court Reports III., Crown cases 39, 50), and there is no room for doubt that zillah magistrate in the Regulations meant everywhere and always the collector in his exercise of his magisterial functions. These functions he could, and, as to opium cases, usually did, devolve on his assistants, under Regulation XII., section 3, clause 3 of 1827; but the repeal of that clause by Act XVII. of 1862 has thenceforward made such delegation illegal. The district magistrate must himself receive the information. It was perhaps permissible to the magistrate, under the Regulations, though he had received the information, to commit an offender against an opium law for trial to the court of the criminal judge (now the Court of Session.) It is true that the English books lay down that "when a statute creating an offence gives a penalty and directs how it shall be recovered, the offence cannot be punished in any other way" (Cro. Jai, 643), and that a particular mode of proceeding prescribed in the case of a new offence must be strictly pursued (Regina v. Wright, 1 Burr, 545). The doctrine, after having been shaken in Crofton's case, was re-affirmed by Lord Mansfield (see the cases collected in 1 Russ. on Crime, 50), and has not since been questioned. But in the classification of Acts given in section 1 of Regulation XIV. of 1827, as to be considered "criminal" according to the heading of the chapter, Act VI. includes "Acts which constitute breach of laws made for particular purposes;" and section 12 of Regulation XII. of 1827 allows the magistrate, in the case of any trial of an offender in which he finds his powers of punishment inadequate, or that the offence is one which ought to be referred for trial to the criminal judge, to commit the case for trial accordingly. Such cases arising out of the smuggling of opium could hardly, according to the distinction made by Regulation XIII., section 1 of 1827, be considered as "crimes and serious offences," properly referrable for trial to the criminal judge. Even if they could sometimes be placed in this category, commitments would necessarily be very infrequent after the magistrate's power of inflicting imprisonment had been extended to a year by Regulation IV. of 1830. He has now jurisdiction (Act XXIV., section 22 of 1861) to inflict the extreme term of imprisonment authorised by Regulation XXI., section 7, clause 1 of 1827, to be inflicted in commutation of the penalty. It was only under the particular circumstances set forth in section 12 of Regulation XII. of 1827 that he could, after entering on the trial of an opium case, under section 7 of Regulation XXI., transfer the trial to the court of the criminal judge. Section 12 of Regulation XII. of 1827 having now been repealed by Act XVII. of 1862, such a transfer is no longer allowed by the law. He must hear and determine the case himself, since in any other criminal court the objection might be raised, that a breach of the opium regulation, as the law now stands, ranks amongst "offences which are by such law made punishable by some other authority therein specially mentioned" (Act XXV. of section 21 of 1861). The view just expressed has been taken by this Court on several previous occasions. The last of these amongst the published reports is that of *Regina v. Heera Jeewa*, Report VII., Crown Cases 59, in which it is distinctly laid down that "no other authority (than the magistrate of the district) has jurisdiction." The point immediately before the Court on that occasion was as to whether a subordinate magistrate, first class, had jurisdiction; but the principle extends to the present case. It is before the district magistrates at one of the existing courts that the penalty can be now enforced in the mode prescribed by the Regulation, and no other mode, as we have seen, can be pursued. The proceeding held by Mr. Anderson, the magistrate, full power, must therefore be annulled and his commitment cancelled, as having been made without authority. On information duly laid before the magistrate of the district, it will be his duty to dispose of the case in accordance with the law.

Mr. Justice GIBBS said—I concur with Mr. Justice West in the conclusion at which he has arrived. The question has never before been raised in this Court. A reference was made by the Session Judge of Khandeish, in which it might be said to have been partially raised, and the Court's reply certainly gave rise to the view taken by the Session Court that it had jurisdiction to try such cases. I remember the reference being discussed in Chambers; and I think Mr. Justice Newton then pointed out that, as the functions of the criminal judge had been transferred to the session judge, that the latter officer could dispose of such cases as the present. I think, however, that had the matter been discussed fully, as it now has been by Mr. Justice West, we should not have agreed to the reply then sent to Mr. Hobart. It appears to me that Regulation XXI. of 1827 gives permission, that the complaint may be made before the criminal judge or zillah magistrate. If, therefore, the former officer were to be considered as represented by the "session judge," it follows that the complaint should be made before him. As a session judge cannot now, by the Code of Criminal Procedure section 359, act on a complaint made before him (save in special cases mentioned in the section, and of which opium smuggling is not one) it also follows that he cannot try such cases any longer.

EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERSHIPS IN GOVERNMENT HIGH SCHOOLS.

1. THE Director of Public Instruction gives notice that an examination of matriculated candidates for teacherships in Government High and Anglo-Vernacular schools will be held at Belgaum, on the 1st day of November 1871.

2. The examination is voluntary, and is open to all persons who have matriculated.

3. Candidates who present themselves at this examination, and obtain certificates, will be selected for appointments in preference to unmatriculated persons.

4. Persons already holding appointments as teachers in High or Anglo-Vernacular schools are not compelled to appear at this examination, but by appearing and obtaining a certificate they will establish a claim to promotion over uncertificated teachers.

5. The subjects of examination will be—

(*a*). Written translation from English into Canarese, and Canarese into English. Also, if the candidate desire it, written translation from English into (Latin or) Sanskrit, and from (Latin or) Sanskrit into English.

(*b*). *Viva voce* translation from and into the same.

(*c*). *Viva voce* examination in Elementary History and Geography and Elementary Astronomy (Matriculation Standard).

(*d*). A paper in arithmetic, and the first two books of Euclid.

(*e*). A paper and *viva voce* examination in "Fowler's Discipline and Instruction," which is the text-book on the art of teaching appointed for this examination.

6. The examination will be held by a committee consisting of the Educational Inspector, Southern Division, as President, the Head Master Belgaum Sirdars' High School, and the Canarese Translator, Educational Department.

7. Certificates will be given only to those candidates who get at least 25 per cent. of the marks on each subject, and 50 per cent. of the total number of marks for all subjects. The certificate will indicate the relative merit of the candidate by a number showing his place in the list of successful candidates. A register kept in the office of the Director of Public Instruction and Educational Inspector, will show the marks obtained by each candidate in each subject, and will be used as a guide in making appointments.

8. Candidates who intend to offer themselves for examination in November 1871, are requested to send their names to the Director of Public Instruction on or before October 1st, and to state whether they desire to be examined in Sanskrit or Latin.

J. B. PEILE,
Director of Public Instruction.

THE FLOODS IN KAIRA.

A REPORT, dated August 18, regarding general results of the late floods in the Kaira collectorate, has been forwarded to the Revenue Commissioner of the Northern Division by Mr. G. F. Sheppard, Collector of Kaira. The following is an abstract of the report:—

The localities which suffered most severely were forty-six villages of Mehmoodabad and Matur on the Kharee Meshwa, Watruck, and Sheree rivers; and the places which suffered less severely were thirty-one villages in the Mehmoodabad, Matur, and Neriad talookas. The bad weather commenced on the morning of the 2nd August, spreading all over the collectorate, and a very high wind set in from the south-west on the same evening. On the next morning, both the Sheree and the Watruck rivers were full. The fall of rain in each talooka during the twenty-four hours from the morning of the 2nd to the morning of the 3rd was as follows:—In Khasra, 3 inches 50 cents; Anund, 9-75; Neriad, 8-11; Borsud, 7-0; Mehmoodabad, 6-4; Kupperwunj, 6-85; Matur, 11-41; Kaira, 8-76. The Collector believes no heavier general rainfall is on record. The water rose from 16 to 18 inches higher than in 1868, and the country was entirely covered for miles by a vast sheet of water, the highest hedges being laid under the flood. A high wind continued during the 3rd and 4th, on which days 2-67 and 1-17 cents., respectively, were registered by the rain gauge. On the evening of the 4th, the wind fell, and the water began to subside, although upwards of 1½ inch fell on that day.

In the town of Kaira considerable anxiety was felt for the safety of the large houses facing the river, but these, however, stood tolerably well. A portion of the Town Hall, with one of the handsome bastions, has fallen, but otherwise the damage is chiefly confined to the kutcha-built houses, which continued to fall at intervals for several days after the floods had subsided.

Public business was suspended during the 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th, as the communication with the Government offices had been cut off.

Only five deaths have been reported, but this fact is attributable to the habits of the population—almost all the men, and very many of the women, being excellent swimmers. These were expert, moreover, in climbing trees, on the leaves of which, generally cut by the women, the cattle had greatly to depend for subsistence during the hot weather. In several villages the whole of the population had to remain for the greater part of two days and nights in the trees, and how the very young and very aged escaped so well could scarcely be accounted for.

Collector Sheppard desired to bring prominently under the notice of Government the absolute necessity which existed for a boat for the use of the officers of Government, as during even an ordinary flood the Magistrate and the Superintendents of the Jail and of Police have no means of communicating with each other, and are alike cut off from the town and the jail. He begged to be supplied by Government with a small life-boat, which should be placed under the charge of the Superintendent of Police, who would train a police crew for its management.

Regarding another matter, the Collector says—"Although in my opinion nothing like general distress has existed at any time, there is no doubt that in the villages which were submerged for two days, a certain amount of positive distress was felt during the few days immediately succeeding the floods. In such cases, temporary relief was absolutely required, and had it not been for the assistance rendered by private charity, I should have considered it necessary to send supplies of grain to several villages. I sent orders to all mamlutdars and chief constables to relieve all cases of actual distress which might come before them, and in several instances most opportune assistance was thus rendered. I am not yet able to report the amount expended. It will, however, be considerably below the sum which I applied for, and for which you were good enough to obtain so promptly the sanction of Government to my expending. To provide employment for those who, though in temporary distress, were able to work, I arranged with the Executive Engineer for employing such persons on the repair of the camp road, &c. I visited all the villages in the Mehmoodabad talooka, and several in Matur, in which unusual damage has been reported. Several villages are for the most part literally in ruins, but the few pucka-built houses are as a rule unhurt. The mushroom huts of the coolies, rubbarees, &c., are being rapidly rebuilt, and in a month's time few traces of the flood in the villages will thus remain. Some measure of relief, however, is in many cases desirable, and this, I think, should take the form of an offer of 'tuggavee.' I say 'offer,' because I am very doubtful whether such relief will be accepted at all generally, as the people of these districts are, as a rule, well able to sustain the cost of rebuilding these houses from their own resources."

The Collector states that the principal characteristic of this flood, as compared with former ones, is the vast quantity of sand brought down by the Watruck and Meshwa rivers, and the people everywhere told a similar story to the effect that such a deposit of sand is without precedent.

The report concludes—"I must, however, solicit sanction to offer 'tuggavee' advances, for the following objects—the rebuilding of houses, the replacing of agricultural stock destroyed by the floods, and the removal of sand from cultivated lands. . . . . I ask for only Rs. 5,000 at present, and hope Government will be pleased to concede this point."

Anent Collector Sheppard's report, the following resolution, dated "General Department, Bombay Castle, 7th September 1871," has been passed by Government:—

The measures taken by the Collector have the entire approval of Government.

2. The Collector is authorized to make tuggavee advances not exceeding in the aggregate Rs. 5,000. No interest is to be charged, and the money is to be repaid within two years.

3. He may also obtain on indent from the Superintendent of Marine a suitable boat, if one is not procurable at Ahmedabad. On this point the Executive Engineer should be consulted. Care must be taken to protect it from the effects of the hot winds.

4. The acknowledgments of Government are to be communicated to the members of the Grain Fund Committee for their meritorious exertions on this occasion.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

FOURTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, 10TH SEPT. 1871.

ST. THOMAS'S CATHEDRAL.

7-30 AM—1st Celebration of Holy Communion.
11 AM—Morning Prayer and Sermon, with 2nd Celebration of Holy Communion, Hymns 303 and 345, ii.
4-45 PM—Catechising.
5-30 PM—Litany.
6-0 PM—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 178, 277, and 320.
The offertories will be devoted as usual.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

7-30 AM—Holy Communion (Celebration).
11 AM—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 20 and 181.
6 PM—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 24, 200 and 282.
The offertories to be devoted as usual.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

7 AM—Celebration of Holy Communion.
7-45 AM—Matins and Sermon. Hymns 376 (Shall we not love thee), and 310 (As pants the hart.)
6 PM—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 185 (How sweet the Name of Jesus sounds), 169 (Let saints on earth in concert sing), and 179 (Jesu! lover of my soul).
Collections for church expenses and the poor.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7 AM—Holy Communion (Celebration.)
11 AM—Matins and Sermon. Hymns 183 and 222.
6 PM—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 145, 317, and 280.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

11 AM—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 231 and 320.
6 PM—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 159, 191, and 12.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
[CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.]

11 AM—Morning Service.
Hymn 7 (Tune, Alma—270.)
Psalm 33, 8 (Tune, New London—25.)
Paraphrase 26, 5 (Tune, Warwick—101.)
Anthem—"The Lord is merciful."
6 PM—Evening Service—
Hymn 101 (Tune, Effingham—75.)
Psalm 145 (2nd) 17 (Tune, Doversdale—105.)
Hymn 13 (Tune, St. Peter—230.)
Anthem—"O how amiable are thy dwellings."
Collections for the current expenses of the church.

HIGH COURT.—9TH SEPTEMBER.

(Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

LONG CAUSES.

81-70—Manisty and Fletcher—Kulluckdina Khulfanbhoy *v* Gangbai, widow and others—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

370-70—Junardhan Gopall—Rahimbhai Dhurrumsey and others *v* Rahimbhoy Hubibbhoy and others—Dallas and Lynch.

484-70—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Rahimbhoy Hubibbhoy, and others *v* Rahmoobhoy Dhurrumsey—Junardhan Gopall.

485-70—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy *v* Rehmoobhoy Dhurrumsey.—Junardhan Gopall.

585-70—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Peter Ewart and others *v* Moorarjee Anundjee and others—Prentis, Craigie, and Owen.

582-69—Manisty and Fletcher—The Calcutta Press Company *v* Hajee Esmael Hajee Habib—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

393-70—C Tyabjee—Mahomed Ali *v* L A Wallace and Co.—Prentis Craigie, and Owen.

354-70—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile—Tricumjee Govindjee *v* Luckmidass Khimjee and others—Prentis, Craigie, and Owen.

498-70—G. J. Mody—Nappoo Neusee and another *v* Mahomed Ayeb and others—No appearance.

352-70—Prentis, Craigie, and Owen—Culliandass Kirparam *v* Toolseydass Kessowdass—Remington, Hore, and Langley.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

SUMMARY SUIT.

606-70—Keir, Prescot and Winter—Jaynarayen Jetmull *v* Govindram Saleegram—No appearance.

LONG CAUSES.

1-69—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Shaw Jaitha Bhoga *v* Narron Juggonnath—C. Tyabjee.—Part heard.

478-69—C Tyabjee—Shaik Mahomed bin Mahomed *v* Memon Sullamon Tharoo—Thacker and Chalk.

653-70—Dallas and Lynch—Cooverbai, widow, *v* Maneckbai, widow—Thacker and Chalk.

657-70—Dr. Dallas—(for Pauper) Peter de Souza *v* Joseph deCosta—C. Tyabjee and Rimington Hore and Langley.

687-70—Khunderao Morojee—Casseram Ramjee *v* Cristnarao Raghoonathjee—Shamrao Pandurang.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 2nd September 1871.

Open 1,274 Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	72,387	0	2
Merchandize	1,78,970	15	10
Electric Telegraph	1,021	13	0
Earth Trains	2,699	12	0
Total Rs.	2,55,079	9	0
Corresponding week last year open 1,184½ miles ... Total Rs.	1,62,252	6	9
Increase	92,827	2	3

POONA REGATTA—1871.

THIS Regatta will take place on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, the 11th, 13th, and 15th instant—all crews to be on the ground at 4 P.M. punctually.

FIRST DAY.

1ST AND 2ND RACES.—1st heat of the race for the Sassoon Cup 4-30 P.M.

5 P.M.—2nd do. do. The following six boats are entered for this race, (entrance Rs. 50 per boat):—

STAFF CREW.

	st.	lb.		st.	lb.
1 Colonel Carnegy	10	13	3 Major Malcolmson	12	6¾
2 Mr Wall	9	13¾	St Captain McRae	13	5

Cox. Mr Ebden, 8 st. 7½ lb.
Colour—Light blue.

BOMBAY BOAT CLUB BOAT.

	st.	lb.		st.	lb.
1 Mr G H Farran	9	4	3 Mr F W B Acworth	13	3
2 Mr H W Atkinson	11	3	St. Mr R Murray	10	3

Cox. Mr Peel.
Colour—Dark blue.

ENGINEER'S IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT.

1 Mr A L Buckle. St. Mr J E Whiting.
2 Mr R B Jyner. Cox. Mr Hughes.
3 Mr J C Pottinger.
Colour—Purple and white.

83RD REGIMENT.

	st.	lb.		st.	lb.
1 Captain Metcalfe	10	2	6 Mr L F Heath	13	8
2 Captain Wyndham	9	4	St. Mr Marriott	11	6

Cox. Mr Geoghegan, 9 st.

KIRKEE BOAT CLUB.

Mr Turner. Major Lecocq.
Mr Battiscombe. Mr Gordon.
Captain Mathew.

CIVILIANS.

1 Mr Unwin. 3 Mr Hammick.
2 Mr Reid. St. Mr Horsley.
Cox. Mr Oxenham.
Colour—Red and black.

5-30 P.M., 3RD RACE.—1st heat of scratch fours (ladies steering).

6 P.M., 4TH RACE.——6-30 P.M., 2ND DITTO.

PONTOON RACE.

SECOND DAY.

4-30 P.M. RACE.—Final heat of Sassoon Cup Race.

5 P.M. RACE.—Final heat of scratch fours.

5-30 P.M.—First heat of Senior pairs.

For this race there are three entries, viz:—

Captain McRae. Mr Oxhenham.
Mr Heath. Mr Farren.
Cox., Mr Ebden. Mr Murray.
Mr Horsley. Mr Peel.
Major Malcolmson.

THIRD DAY.

4-30 P.M.—Challenge Race between Poona and Bombay Boat Clubs.

5 P.M.—Final heat of Senior pair oars.

5-30 P.M.—Junior pairs (entrance to close September 8).

6 P.M.—Sculling Race.

IMPORTANT MONEY-CHANGING DECISION.

AT the Croydon Home Circuit on August 11, the following case was tried and decided before Baron Bramwell and a Special Jury:—

DE WAAL V. GOVERNOR OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

This was an action by a money-changer at Rotterdam to recover £2,800, the value of four Bank of England notes. The notes—two of which were for £1,000 each, and the others for £500 and £300 respectively—formed a portion of the £10,000 stolen from a clerk of Messrs. Robarts and Co., at the Birkbeck Bank, in February of last year. Plaintiff stated that he had given full value for the notes, deducting only the fair charge for changing, on March 6, 1871, to an Englishman, who endorsed the notes "J. Brouwne," and stated he was on his way to Prussia to buy horses for the French army. He produced his books in confirmation of this, and stated he had never heard of the robbery of the £10,000 until after this transaction. For the defendant it was contended that plaintiff must have heard of this robbery before March last, and that as he admitted this to be a large transaction, more than double the amount of any similar one during the 25 years he had been in business, the jury might fairly infer that plaintiff had not given value for the notes as he alleged.

The Jury, at the end of defendants' case, at once found for the plaintiff for the full amount claimed.

"A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS."

A REMARKABLE pamphlet by a Dane, which reminds one of Marquis Wielopolski's desperate appeal to the Poles to throw themselves into the arms of Russia because Europe had abandoned them, has just appeared in a German translation at Bremen. The author, Mr. J. H. Bagger, who holds a prominent position at the Danish bar, roundly declares that "Denmark must in future look for support only at Berlin," and that, though he knows such an opinion must deeply hurt the feelings of thousands of his countrymen, he considers it a duty to speak what he deems to be the truth on a matter of such importance. He admits that he has no political liking for Germany. The defeats of the Danes by Prussia caused him as much pain as any other Danish patriot, and the successes of Prince Bismarck appear to him little better than triumphs of might over right. But he cannot shut his eyes to the fact that Germany is now the strongest Power in Europe, and that it would be mere suicide on the part of Denmark to attempt to recover what she has lost. An expenditure of from seven to eight millions of rigsdaler a year on her army and navy will certainly not suffice to reconquer Düppel and Alsen, and it is only by a peaceful and friendly policy toward Germany that she can hope to obtain anything for the Danes in North Sleswick. "For us the most important point is that we should not be wiped off the map of Europe. The Danish people must sacrifice everything to maintain the independence they still possess. With this object we should not hesitate a moment to abandon our traditional hostility against the Germans. There must be no more dreamy brooding over a possible greatness in the future."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE BISHOP OF CALCUTTA'S CHARGE.

(*Examiner.*)

WE have read with much interest the Bishop of Calcutta's second charge of the clergy of his Diocese. There is a straightforwardness and honesty of speech and conviction in it which must command the sincerest respect even from those who differ entirely from his Lordship on denominational questions. Thus the disestablishment of the Irish Church, broadly suggesting as it does to the popular mind the question of a similar fate for the Church of England, is judged from a higher and more dignified stand-point than that assumed by those who can see only destruction in disestablishment. Whatever changes may be occasioned by so sweeping a measure, there is a good to result of which Dr. Milman does not lose sight. "Of this," he says, "I feel certain, that what we thus witness is a call to all serious and earnest members of the Church, whether clergy or laity, to learn the art of co-operation, to prepare themselves, I will not say for the necessity, but for the privilege of working together, each in his several sphere, for the edification and extension of Christ's Kingdom. If we lose the advantages of what is called establishment, we should lose, at the same time, its trammels. The form which the Church has taken in America and in our colonies, and now that which it is taking in Ireland, show us, in great measure, what our Church would be if totally severed from the State."

To those who have suspected his Lordship of ritualistic sympathies, the following passage will perhaps be re-assuring:—

> "Those practices, however, which go by the name of ritualism are, in my belief, alien from the rules and spirit of the English church, and contrary to its formularies. I believe, also, that their introduction has marred a great work which the energy and devotion of such men as Mr. Mackonochie would have accomplished. They have done much, gathered in and converted many souls, taught them the true life in God. Without those needless ceremonies they would have done more in my opinion, and

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would not have revived the spirit of antagonism and controversy which is the bane of our Church so far that associations have been actually formed for the very purpose of legal prosecution."

The Bishop evidently feels sorely on the subject of Soldiers' Prayer-rooms. These, it appears, have been removed from the control of the chaplains, and "are apparently intended chiefly to be preaching chapels." The fact we believe to be that these rooms were never intended to be given over for the exclusive use of those soldiers who were members of the Church of England. This would have practically been the case if they had been left under the control of the chaplains, who might from the most conscientious motives interdict religious exercises not in conformity with the prescriptions of the Anglican Church. This has been attempted, and bad feeling has thus been generated in the minds of soldiers not belonging to the established church. There is nothing that so readily excites bitter feeling among men of the same regiment as religious antagonism; and every commanding officer, who is wise, will discountenance them by every means in his power. As a rule, we think he is a better judge as to how a soldiers' prayer-room should be used than the chaplain can be. The Bishop goes on to say—"I should think that commanding officers will be careful not to allow the use of these buildings to be used in apparent antagonism to the services in church;—that any services in them will not be appointed at the hours for divine worship." This strikes us as ungraciously spoken. There naturally would be no Anglican service in the prayer-room at the hour of the usual church service, and the remark can only be meant to apply to Presbyterian or non-conformist services.

But we have not the space to notice all that the Bishop has said on the various subjects that, as a matter of course, must be referred to in a Visitation charge. The latter part of the charge is taken up with a review of mission work, and meets the boast of some members of the Brahmo Somaj that Brahmoism has checked the evangelization of India, Dr. Milman concludes this portion of his charge with the following passage which is worthy of a Christian Bishop, and ought to be profitable to those who incline to condemn all movements that do not advance in the narrow groove of their particular theologies :—

> "In the meanwhile we hope that their labours for the benefit of India may be useful eventually in preparing the way for that reconstruction of society here which seems only possible on a Christian basis. Where they coincide with the truth, every sympathy and interest should be shown; where there is opposition to the truth, patience and gentleness and love are necessary."

But interesting and instructive as is the Bishop's review of missionary operations in India and Burma, it will be regretted that it should have made no allusion to the efforts that are being made to spread Christian truth by agencies belonging to other sections of the great church. It is true that as a bishop of the Anglican Church, it was natural that his strongest sympathies should weave themselves around his own denomination; nevertheless, as the highest established church dignitary in the country, he in a special manner represents the Christian progress and influence that have gained a footing in India. A few words from him recognizing the self-denying labours of men outside the pale of his Church could have done no harm to the missionary agencies with which he is more especially identified, and would have proved to India that he was identified in his deepest sympathies with other forms of labour that had for their end the propagation of truth and righteousness.

THE BOTTLE OF KEROSINE.

A TRUE STORY!

Abboo was a trusty servant,
Trusted by his master much;
And the latter's hopes were fervent,
That he might have many such.

For, whenever master thought his
Liquor disappeared a bit,
Abboo regularly caught his
Brother menials stealing it.

Always nailed some erring brother,
Got him sent away, or fined;
Abboo would have nailed his mother,
Abboo'd such an honest mind.

And his master, Colonel Jervis,
Honored Abboo, raised his pay:
Loved him for his faithful service,
Hunting all the thieves away.

One by one they came and vanished,
One by one they came to grief:
Matees, chockras, peons were banished:
Still, there always was a thief.

Mahlee, dhobie, cook, horsekeeper,
Each were to the chokee sent,
Last of all the wretched sweeper,
Still the Colonel's liquor went.

"Devilish odd this," said the Colonel,
"What a land to soldier in!
"Abboo, this is most infernal,
"Who, the blazes, drinks my gin?"

"How I tell, sar! plenty thieves, sar,
"Other servants bobbery pack,
"Drinking up what master leave, sar,
"Moment Abboo turn his back.

"Abboo found out plenty rogue, sar,
"Stealing, 'busing master's name,
"Master taking samelike logue, sar,—
"What I doing? plenty shame!"

One fine night, a dreadful yelling
Roused the Colonel: by and bye
Frightened servants ran in, telling:
"Abboo—belly paining—die!"

In the pantry, groaning, shouting
On the floor poor Abboo rolled
And a bottle, past all doubting,
Abbo's sad disaster told.

Many bottles, on the table,
Odorous of gin, were found:
But one bottle with the label
"Kerosine," lay on the ground.

In the hurry of the minute
And the dark, he'd drained it clean:
Thinking master's gin was in it,
Dreaming not of kerosine.

For a space, in Sircar service,
Abboo will his wife employ;
Never more will Colonel Jervis
Trust another native boy.

—*Madras Mail.*

THE MADRAS CENSUS.

THE Government has sanctioned the employment of Mr. C. E. Gover to tabulate the results of the census in this presidency for eight months on a salary of Rs. 1,000 a month. As an inducement to be expeditious, it is intimated that if Mr. Gover can get through the work in less time than eight months, Government will still pay eight months' salary, but what is to happen if the work should take twelve months, the order sayeth not. We hear that the preliminary enumeration of houses has disclosed the fact that there are 52,000 houses in the town of Madras, which, at the estimated average of eight persons to a house, gives a population of over 400,000. The enumerators found great difficulty in getting to know anything about the *babies*. They can only account for one infant under twelve months old to about seven families, which is an allowance altogether inconsistent with the other known facts respecting the population. Your native of the lower class believes that the man is blessed who hath his quiver full of them; but he certainly does not take them out to meet his enemy—the enumerator—at the gate. He rather denies the blessings of Heaven, lest he should be thought boastful, and receive no more.—*Madras Times.*

INDIAN ITEMS.

HARDING'S HOTEL premises at Simla were recently sold by auction for Rs. 7,001; "Craig's Court" for the same sum. Both the estates were put up at an upset price of Rs. 7,000, and were knocked down to the purchaser at one rupee over the limit.

MR. FORDYCE's friends will be glad to hear that he is rapidly recovering from the effects of his recent accident. He has sustained no permanent injury, and will soon be able to resume his duties at Simla.—*Englishman.*

THE ALLAHABAD BARRACKS.—We are sorry to hear that, in consequence of the late heavy rains, many of the men at present in the Allahabad barracks are suffering from cold in the head. We understand that the military authorities have taken the praiseworthy precaution of ordering that all the men so afflicted shall be temporarily removed to other quarters, lest their sneezing should affect the safety of the barracks.—*Ibid.*

THE FLOODS.—We have received a letter from the inhabitants of Jothseeram appealing to the benevolent to rescue their village from imminent destruction by the overflowing of the Damudah. This year, it is said, the waters have topped even those portions of the embankment left intact in 1858; and the annual inundation caused by the river is rapidly reducing the inhabitants of the country near the right bank to poverty.—*Ibid.*

CALCUTTA NATIVE HOSPITAL.—Recently two mural tablets have been inserted in the west wall of the hospital, recording two munificent bequests to the funds of the institution. One is in memory of Prosunno Kumar Tagore, C.S.I., who was for many years a Governor of the Chandney Hospital, liberally supported it through his life, and, dying, bequeathed a sum of ten thousand rupees to the house. The other is in memory of Baboo Gopal Lall Tagore, who was a beneficent supporter of the hospital for many years, and left a similar sum to the above for the charitable purposes of the institution at his decease.—*Ibid.*

THE DRAINAGE AT CALCUTTA.—The heavy rain which fell on Monday afternoon proves that the drainage scheme, however well designed for ordinary purposes, is by no means calculated to meet such a heavy downpour. Many of the principal streets in the southern division of the town, and all the bye-lanes, were more or less flooded, and the water did not run off from them till several hours after the rain had ceased. In the northern division of the town, where no drainage exists, matters were certainly much worse, and the damage done to property must be considerable, as the ground floors of nearly all the houses were filled with water, and large quantities of grain, together with some articles of furniture, were to be seen floating along the streets. We hear that several houses have fallen down. One case of death from lightning is reported, that of a mistry, who was at work on the roof of a house in Chitpore.—*Ibid.*

THE IRON PILLAR NEAR THE KUTUB MINAR, Delhi, was recently dug up by a *savant*, examined, and restored to its original position. Such an act has astonished the natives, who believe that the pillar goes right through the earth, and that any person who removes it or tries to remove it will come to grief. The following from a native paper, the *Punjabi Akhbar*, is an account of the digging up:—"The place is dug two or three yards at a time, after which the Englishman smells the earth turned up and then orders the operation to be continued. A window has already appeared which some suppose to be the door of a subterranean apartment, while others have a different opinion. A few stone idols have also been discovered which appeared to have belonged to the temple of Rai Bithowra, and to have been destroyed and buried by Mussulmans. It is said the cause of digging the place is, that an Englishman took an impression of the letters engraved on the pillar, and had them printed and read by a person in China by whom he was told that a treasure of twenty-two crores is buried beneath the pillar.—*Ibid.*

ORGAN RECITALS.—We observe that Bombay exhibits a disposition to copy the practice of Calcutta, in respect of organ recitals at the Cathedral. Thanks to the masterly execution of Mr. Frye, the music-loving portion of Calcutta have already begun to look upon these recitals as an institution, and one not to be lightly valued, for the simple reason perhaps that an Oratorio score when skilfully executed upon a fine organ is the most impressive of all instrumental music. We understand that the Bombay organ is an exceptionally fine one, and have no doubt that the same gratifying success which has marked the experiment here, would attend similar recitals in the western capital.—*Indian Daily News.*

A NEW WAY OF RAISING THE WIND.—From the reports made to the Commissioner of Police on Saturday, the old thieves prowling about Calcutta have struck out a new plan of raising the wind. Formerly the thieves would walk into people's houses, representing themselves as bricklayers sent by the landlords to examine the premises, and to see if any repairs were necessary to be done. They were not very successful in this expedition, as the report of one case in the newspapers put people on their guard, and the thieves who tried their little game elsewhere were brought to grief, and the whole thing exploded. The new plan is for the thieves to walk into houses, and to ask the inmates if they require chairs to be rattaned or repaired, and by that means they get an advance of a rupee or two for the purpose of purchasing materials, and after taking the money never return to carry out their engagements. A lady complained to the police on last Friday that two natives came to her house, and asked her if she required her chairs to be rattaned. She replied in the affirmative, and one of the men asked for an advance. She refused to give it, as she did not know him. The man said that the person who accompanied him, and who was outside, was his workman, who was to assist him in the work, and he would remain while he (the speaker) would go out to buy the materials. The lady gave the man two rupees. He then called in his companion, and told him to wait there till he returned from the bazaar. The man went away, and the lady finding he did not return asked his companion what it meant. The latter replied that he was a coolie, and had been hired by the other man at four annas per day to hold the chair while he rattaned them. The coolie was made over to the police, and it turned out that the man himself had been duped.—*Ibid.*

A DIVER DROWNED.—A native diver, named Moonien, was yesterday afternoon drowned in the sea. The man went into the sea yesterday morning to pick some pieces of iron belonging to the Commissariat department which were lost, when they were being brought ashore from one of the ships in the roads. He succeeded in picking up one of the pieces. He was making ready at about one o'clock in the afternoon to dive again, when as he had complained of not feeling well, he was advised not to go down, but he did not listen to the advice that was given him, and went into the water. As he did not come up as soon as he should have done, some boatmen went to his assistance and brought him up. Life then appeared to be extinct. He was carried to the room of the Marine apothecary who used every endeavours to restore life, but to no purpose.—*Madras Times*, Sept. 6.

A CHEAP MUNICIPAL OFFICE.—The building lately occupied as an office by the Town Sub-Magistrate of Conjeveram is at present let to the Municipality of that town at a monthly rent of Rs. 5. In January last the Municipal Commissioners expressed a desire to make certain additions and alterations at the cost of the Municipality. Mr. Blair objected to this, and suggested to them the advisability of their first purchasing the building for the use of their office. As it is not likely that this house in question will ever be needed for any purpose of Government, the Acting Collector of Chingleput recommended its sale to the Commissioners for Rs. 987, according to the valuation of the Range officer of the district. The Board of Revenue remark that from the Range officer's report it is obvious that the building should not be sold for less than Rs. 1,000, and have recommended Government to sanction the sale if the Municipal Commission will pay that sum. The Government have sanctioned the sale of the building in question for a Municipal Office at Rs. 1,000.—*Madras Athenæum.*

DACOITS.—Our Mysore correspondent says that murders, robberies, and dacoities are far more frequent in that district than is at all pleasant. Only the other day, a daring dacoity was committed in the Goondulpet taluq in the house of the Shanbogue by forty robbers who carried away property to the value of about Rs. 1,200. From what our correspondent says, they succeeded in getting into the house by climbing over the wall, and wounded several peons severely with the clubs and knives they had with them. Whilst retreating with their booty, they had the good fortune to light on a bag containing jewels and money which had been dropped by the shaikdar, frightened into fits by the explosion of a fowling-piece used by the robbers whilst he was trying to hide the bag away. In his case discretion was evidently the better part of valour. Altogether the robbers appear to have been a bold lot, and being armed with guns, slings, clubs, latees and knives, evidently had it all their own way. As for their being detected by the present police, our correspondent thinks that quite out of the question, and so do we.—*Bangalore Herald.*

MEERUT.—The hospitals at Meerut are said to be crowded with fever patients; yet the mortality among the troops during the month of August was lower, we believe, than it has been in the same month for some years. There have recently been in the hospital of the 105th Light Infantry about one hundred patients, though the regiment cannot be much more than 700 strong, and in the Royal Artillery hospital about 70.—*Delhi Gazette.*

SHOULD THE CAPITAL BE AT ALLAHABAD?—Within the campass of a short letter to the *Indian Observer*, a writer signing himself "Semnopithecus" collates all the arguments hitherto adduced for the removal of the capital from Calcutta to Allahabad. This station is already the head-quarters of the Government of the *Pioneer*, it is healthier than the "fat Bœotian amosphere of Calcutta," has a better climate than the present capital, and as "a strategical position" is all that could be desired. It is "near to hill-stations" and far from "the factious clamour of self-seeking European merchants;" is a holy city, and the centre of a network of railways. Finally, with the accommodation which already exists, little trouble would be involved for the housing of all the imperial offices.—*Pioneer.*

A VALUABLE ESTATE SEIZED BY THE KING OF BURMAH.—Eighteen months ago Mr. G. P. Calogreedy was killed by a wild elephant in the forest of Moo. His estate, valued at Rs. 2,50,000, was seized by the King of Burmah under the pretext of recovering a sum of money due to him by the deceased under a mortgage. The sum claimed was Rs. 20,000, but hitherto not a fraction of the balance—two lakhs or thereabouts—has found its way out of His Majesty's keeping. Meanwhile a widow and child—not to mention other creditors—are cheated of their rights. "Major Sladen's return, it is hoped," so writes a Mandalay correspondent of the *Rangoon Gazette*, "will be the signal for a searching inquiry into the matter, and a consequent disgorging of the value of the property taken by His Majesty."—*Ibid.*

A PLEADER FINED FOR DISORDERLY BEHAVIOUR.—The *Cochin Argus* hears from Calicut that a pleader of the Civil and Sessions Court was fined Rs. 40 by the Sub-Magistrate of Quilandy, for disorderly behaviour in Court. The pleader, whose name we suppress in pure charity, went up on behalf of one of the parties concerned in the Quilandy dacoity case, and when he appeared in Court was so utterly incapacitated from going on with the case, that his client withdrew the Vakalutnama he had given him. Upon this the pleader became so obstreperous that he had to be handed over to the police. He was subsequently brought up before the Court and fined.

THE ZUMBHURPUR CASE.

(*Pioneer.*)

THE Zumbhurpur rioting and murder case which occurred in the Azimgurh district has more than a local interest. The Judge who tried it stated in his address to the assessors that no more important case had come under his notice since the Mutiny; and indeed, when all the circumstances are taken into consideration, we doubt if, with the exception of the Bareilly and Pillibheet riots, any graver infraction of the law has occurred since 1858. The village of Zumbhurpur is quite a small one, situated about two miles from the imperial road between Benares and Azimgurh, and adjoining another small village called Majgaon. Both villages are owned by Tiwari Brahmins, who have allowed a good many Bhars to settle down on their lands. Both the Tiwaris and the Bhars bore the worst of characters, and have been more or less under the surveillance of the police. In January last there was a dacoity in a village called Nathupur, some five miles from Zumbhurpur—a dacoity of the good old fashion. Some 40 or 50 men took part in it; they came with torches, swords, guns, a *palki* and all the old paraphernalia so notorious 20 or 30 years ago; and they plundered a rich banker's house, in which they got above Rs. 7,000 in cash, and Rs. 3,000 worth of jewels and other property. The Azimgurh police did their best to find out the case, but failed to get any one convicted, although some 12 or 14 men were arrested and sent in for trial. So the officiating Inspector-General of Police ordered the District Superintendent of Benares to send "a smart detective" to Azimgurh, to see if he could find out anything in the matter. Instead of sending one detective, the District Superintendent of Benares sent a body of 10 or 12 men with a couple of spies, who arrived in Azimgurh on the 22nd of May; and after reporting themselves to the Azimgurh authorities, commenced operations by proceeding to Nathupur. It had been all along more than suspected that Sheorutun, the leader of the Zumbhurpur Bhars, had had a hand in the Nathupur dacoity; so the spies, Balik and Mataoo, went to Zumbhurpur and introduced themselves to Sheorutun as brothers in affliction, who had made their own village in Benares too hot for themselves; and by way of clinching matters, they showed him some jewellery which they declared was stolen property. Sheorutun was taken in by this, and they took to drinking together. To cement their friendship the three gave a dinner party, at which the viands consisted of *rohu* fish, pig, *chipatties*, and sweetmeats; the liquor was *tarce*, and the guests some dozen of Bhars. This feasting went on with slight intermissions for about three days, when Sheorutun on the *in vino veritas* principle began boasting of his exploits, and told his guests that he had some of the Nathupur dacoity plunder buried in his house under a grain-bin. This was all they wanted; so at mid-day on the 26th May the spies returned to the Benares party at Nathupur, and the Sub-Inspector immediately determined to search Sheorutun's house at once. On their way to Zumbhurpur they passed an outpost of police, called *Rani ka Serai*, and there they were joined by a head constable, one constable, and three chowkidars. On reaching their destination and surrounding Sheorutun's house, they found only Nanku, his uncle, who is chowkidar of the village, and Nanku's son, Khurbhur. Probably had they found Sheorutun there would have been no riot, for no one except he would probably have had the skill and the courage to organize it. Sheorutun, however, was in the village, which is a few hundred yards from the Bhar's hamlet, where the police were searching, and he had ample time and opportunity to arrange his plans. They were very simple and most effective. He sent for his friends from Majgaon, which is not a quarter of a mile from Zumbhurpur, and they came under the leadership of Boz; then they all waited patiently till it got nearly dark before they made their attack. Meantime the police were searching and digging in Sheorutun's and Nanku's houses (they both live in the same enclosure), and as the sun went down the search was stopped, in accordance with the departmental rule on the subject. Still they had no suspicion of what was going on in the village, and apparently the constable Ramgholam, who was outside on guard, did not notice anything particular going on near him. As they were drawing up a list of the property they had found some one from the outside called out to one of the Tiwari zemindars, who as usual had been brought to witness the search, to come away. Notwithstanding the solicitations of the police he did go, and the other one immediately followed him on some trifling pretext. Almost immediately after they had gone, the police were startled by a shower of clods, brickbats, &c. Some went out to see what had occurred, and in this confusion Nanku and Khurbhur, who up to that time had been with the police, made off and joined the Bhars. Presently a rush was made on the constable on guard, who was sitting a little way from Sheorutun's house, and he was killed with repeated *lathie* blows. Four of his assailants were particularly noted and recognized, viz., Sheorutun, Nanku, Khurbhur, and one Sheotahal, who is Sheorutun's nephew. On seeing this the police got frightened, and retired inside Sheorutun's enclosure, where they were pelted at discretion. As it got dark the Zumbhurpur men closed the house on three sides, and spoke of setting it on fire. Sheorutun was seen by one of the witnesses to bring a light, and then the police made a rush for their lives. They had not gone thirty yards, pursued by the Zumbhurpur men, when they were met face to face by Boz with his gang from Majgaon, and then they were fairly caught. Their swords and batons were of no use against the long iron-bound *lathies* wielded by the Bhars, and they were quite at the mercy of their antagonists, who however showed them none. The Sub-Inspector, one head constable, and three men were left insensible on the ground with broken heads, arms, and fingers; and the others were all more or less wounded, except the Azimgurh chowkidars, who, being acquainted with the locality, managed to escape almost untouched. Some of the men sent into hospital had above thirty distinct marks of *lathie* blows on their bodies. Of course all the property which had been found was again seized. Sheorutun's next move was to dispose of the wounded, so they were all picked up, stript of their uniforms, thrown into an outhouse, and a watch put over them. He next ordered his uncle, Nanku, to proceed to Azimgurh, and report that a dacoity had taken place at his house, and he himself with some others took up the corpse of Ramgholam, placed it on a *charpae*, and carried it off to the river Tons, which is about a mile from Zumbhurpur. They had not gone many yards when they found that blood was dripping from the corpse, so they put down the *charpae*, slung the corpse, tied up in a blanket, on to a *lathie*, and so took it to the river. Then they returned to the village, put on the police uniforms, and stood sentry over the wounded. Meantime the villagers in dismay at what had occurred were flying from the village into the jungle as fast as they could, and towards morning Sheorutun and those with him, after chaffing some of the wounded men who had recovered their senses, about they (the Benares police) having no business in Azimgurh, left the village and absconded. Sheorutun's management in this affair shows him to be possessed of abilities and courage, and a power of organization rarely to be found in low-caste men. Nanku with the report of the dacoity arrived in Azimgurh some time after midnight, and a party of police at once went off to investigate it. The real truth was not known in Azimgurh till about 8 A.M., and by 9 A.M. the Assistant Magistrate and District Superintendent were at Zumbhurpur, which they found totally deserted except by a few old women and one old man. Majgaon also was totally deserted. The police exerted themselves so well in the investigation, that within little more than a fortnight nearly twenty of the rioters were arrested, of whom nine were committed to the Court of Session—among them Sheorutun, Nanku, and Boz. Before the trial two others were caught and committed, so that in all there were eleven of the rioters with their ringleaders tried together. All of them were convicted. Sheorutun and Nanku have been condemned to death subject to the approval of the High Court, and the others to transportation for life. The sentence is as severe a one as can be passed, but by no means out of proportion with the offence committed. The Azimgurh police are to be congratulated on the result of their exertions in the investigation of the case.

One question which such an affair ought to force on the attention of the police authorities is whether the members of the force should not be armed with weapons which are of some use against the *lathie*, the universal weapon of the inhabitants of these provinces.

PROSECUTION FOR KILLING A DOG.

(*Madras Times.*)

AT the Town Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Campbell, Colonel Woolley, of the 7th Regiment M. N. I., residing at Royapooram, charged Mr. G. B. Shaw, the Acting Deputy Collector of Sea Customs, also a resident at Royapooram, under Section 428 of the Indian Penal Code, with mischief by killing a dog, the property of the prosecutor. Mr. Morgan, of the firm of Messrs. Prichard and Barclay, appeared for the prosecutor, and Mr. Shaw conducted his own case. The prosecutor stated that, on the evening of the 24th of last month, on his return home from a drive, his dog was brought to him in a bleeding state. As the animal was suffering a good deal he took it to Messrs. Waller and Co., who were unable to give it any relief, and as it was a hopeless case, the death of the dog was hastened by strichnine being administered to it. The prosecutor had heard that the defendant had shot his dog, and wrote to him on the following morning. The defendant, in answer to Colonel Woolley's note, admitted that he shot the dog, but said that he had mistaken the dog for a pariah dog. Several witnesses were produced to prove that the defendant shot the dog, and among them was Captain J. B. Crowther who is living in the same house with the defendant. He stated that dogs were in the habit of passing through the compound of the defendant, and that the defendant, on the evening of the 24th August last, told him that he had shot a dog. The witness heard a report that evening when he was at dinner, and it sounded like a discharge from a saloon rifle. Mr. J. P. Waller was also a witness in the case, and he said that the dog was brought to him with its back broken. He had found the case to be a hopeless one, and administered strichnine to hasten the death of the animal. He said that the dog was a rough terrier, and he had sold dogs of a similar description for 35 and 40 rupees.

The defendant did not deny having shot the dog, but he said that his compound used to be infested with parish dogs which caused his servants great deal of annoyance and loss. On the evening of the 24th of last month, he was sitting in his compound when he saw three dogs running about under a tree when he fired at once of them, with a saloon rifle, and hit the dog, which afterwards proved to be Colonel Woolley's. Mr. Shaw said that had he known that the dog belonged to Colonel Woolley, or that it was a good dog, he would not have shot at it, as he killed only pariah dogs that came into his compound. Mr. Morgan submitted that the defendant had no right to take the law into his own hands, and if he had made a mistake, he must pay for his mistake. Mr. Titness, the Office Inspector of the Town Police Court, produced a notice issued by the Acting Commissioner of Police, authorising the destruction of stray dogs from the 10th March 1871 for seven months.

Mr. Morgan, with regard to this notice, said that it did not apply to the defendant, and that it applied only to the police who were authorised under it to destroy stray dogs. Further, Mr. Morgan contended that it was never intended by such a notice that pet dogs were to be killed if found straying. The notice was only intended to apply to pariah dogs. His Worship said that, before the defendant could be convicted, a criminal intent on his part would have to be shown. It would be necessary to show that the defendant intended to cause loss of property to some person. Mr. Morgan argued that if it appeared that the defendant knew that his act was likely to cause loss of property to any one it would be sufficient. His Worship held that there had been a mistake of fact on the part of the defendant, who had intended to kill a pariah dog, but had shot the dog of Colonel Woolley. Under these circumstances, His Worship dismissed the case.

THE NEW LOAN FOR PARIS.

(*Economist*, Aug. 12.)

THE City of Paris is about to issue a loan of £14,000,000. The Budget of the City has for long been on an imperial scale—revenue from taxes amounting to about £5,000,000 sterling, and the loan operations resembling those of the borrowing minor States. It was inevitable therefore that after the events which Paris has lately gone through, another great loan must be brought out. A great city which raised its revenue by an octroi could not be besieged for six months without running into debt. An insurrection in which its resources were seized by the insurgent power, and which made the support of a campaign of two months, terminating moreover in conflagrations of municipal property, could not but be equally disastrous. As the circumstances described amply justify curiosity as to how the situation will be "liquidated," it is rather fortunate that the new Prefect, M. Léon Say, who has to manage the loan, should be an able and distinguished economist, long accustomed to the study of Parisian finance. The report which he has just issued explains what the history has cost Paris, glances at the means of recovery, as well as for relieving temporary pressure, and is the more interesting because the Hotel de Ville, which held the municipal archives, was burnt in the insurrection, and the Budget has necessarily been got up with such data as were obtainable. That the situation should be so well known, and the municipality be already in working order, is indeed not a little surprising, and is of course highly creditable to the French genius for organisation, and the ability of the new Prefect, on whom so much would depend.

A brief table in the report explains what the loan is wanted for, and tells a good deal that is essential as to how much Paris is the worse for its history. The following is the table :—

	£
1. Reimbursement of Exchequer bills (for public works)	1,395,520
2. Liquidation of special departments for bakeries and works	720,000
3. Reimbursement of general Exchequer bills	2,529,000
4. Reimbursement of the Bank (war contribution)	8,400,000
5. Urgent extraordinary expenses	772,749
6. Expenses of loan	191,731
Total	14,000,000

In addition there are certain remainders of the Budgets of 1870 and 1871 to meet, amounting in all to £2,400,000, which it is proposed to add to the floating debt—making it altogether about £4,320,000. Substantially Paris is about £16,000,000 worse by the siege. Nominally one or two of the items—especially the first—represent the bequest of the Haussmannic administration, but these remains, so far as included in the new loan, would have been cleared off had it not been for the siege, which made it necessary to divert sundry resources from their intended work. The only other doubtful item is the war contribution, for which Paris reserves its claims upon the State, but the odd £400,000 at least is hardly a part of the contribution. It represents a sum originally assigned for the expenses of negotiating the bills of exchange in which the Prussians were paid, but at least £320,000 of the amount came back, and was the first money which the new administration had to work with after the insurrection was put down. There is also a doubtful item of £360,000 for advances made by the Bank of France to the insurgents out of the city's balances, and for which the city still holds the bank a debtor. If the city does not make good its claim it will be so much more to the bad.

While the above statement is plain enough it is difficult to frame a parallel statement, showing in what way Paris is worse—how much the ordinary revenue has been deficient, and what are the extraordinary expenses. The Budgets and accounts of 1870 and 1871 are necessarily incomplete. It will be observed, however, that the chief item of the deficiency is the £8,000,000 for the war contribution; and the deficiency of revenue in the two years apparently may be put at about £4,000,000. In 1870 we are informed the receipts were less than the estimates by nearly £2,000,000, the octroi alone falling from £4,320,000 to £3,272,000. In 1871 again the deficiency of the receipts to meet the expenses will probably be nearly £2,000,000, the receipts having in fact been "disturbed" for nearly half-a-year. About £12,000,000 out of the £16,000,000 is thus accounted for. The other £4,000,000 consist of the extraordinary expenses of various kinds to which Paris was put by the siege—among the principal being the expense of revictualling after the siege, which became a loss to the bakery department by depreciation, the seizures of the Communist, and incendiarism, and the expenses of reconstruction and other public works which were urgent when Paris was its own mistress again. These last amount, it will be observed, to £772,000 in the above list, but M. Léon Say makes no concealment of the fact that the above sum does not include the whole expense of rebuilding the Hotel de Ville, and there must be other works, we should imagine, which the losses of the siege will render necessary. Anyhow, £14,000,000 borrowed and £2,000,000 added to the floating debt will tide over present difficulties, and considering that £8,000,000 are claimable from the Government the net loss must be pronounced singularly small. Practically the state of Paris, enjoying a revenue of between five and six millions sterling, has been in the greatest difficulties for a twelvemonth, deprived of its usual revenue, compelled to extraordinary expenses, and subjected to the waste of a siege and insurrection, yet six or eight millions sterling, apart from the disputed claim against the Government, will cover all losses sustained and provide for urgent repairs, the entire municipal life being resumed in a moment subject only to this new burden. It is really marvellous that Paris should come through what it has done with only the liquidated loss—apart always from the war contribution—of a year, or at the outside a year-and-a-half's, revenue.

M. Léon Say gives no statement of how the debt of Paris will stand after the new loan, but he promises a Budget statement when he has his accounts in order. The result we think will show the Paris municipality to occupy almost a unique position among cities in respect of its debt. The whole amount must be close upon £100,000,000, with an annual charge of between £3,000,000 and £4,000,000, or about half the revenue. We should think it a most unusual circumstance for a municipality which has only limited work to do and limited taxing powers to be in this position, which is a dangerous one for a State. M. Léon Say reckons however that with economies to be introduced about £400,000 or £500,000 of new taxes will suffice, so that Paris, in a municipal capacity, will have about a twelfth more taxation through the war. The additional State taxes must make the burden pretty severely felt. But the credit of the great city, as M. Say points out, emerges from the trial intact, and this is certainly a remarkable result of the events which have occurred.

THE AGINCOURT COURT-MARTIAL.

(*Times*, Aug. 14.)

WE shall probably hear during this week what course the Admiralty propose to take after examining and weighing "the attending circumstances" which led the recent Court-Martial to let off so easily the executive and navigating officers of the Agincourt. Mr. Goschen's character as a disciplinarian will hang upon the conduct he resolves on after due consideration with his professional advisers. Is there any reason for really supposing that the "Admiralty Sailing Directions" were in the slightest degree at fault in leading men of long experience, who are nothing if they are not practised navigators, to steer in a direct line upon a notorious rock within sight of one of our most frequented naval stations? It would seem to us as reasonable to blame the police directions for "setting down" at Her Majesty's levées because a negligent coachman might contrive to run his carriage against the archway of St. James's Palace. But if these were not "the attending circumstances" which extenuated the conduct of the Agincourt's officers, there cannot, we conceive, be any other, except that the Agincourt was obeying orders and conforming to the lead of Vice-Admiral Wellesley. Yet Vice-Admiral Wellesley has, since the Court-Martial, been allowed, as we hear, to return to his command, so that the Admiralty can hardly regard him as the primary cause of the recent disgrace and disaster. If it was owing to his inexplicable neglect that one of the finest ships in the Navy was almost wrecked, what guarantee have we for the safety of the other ships of his squadron in the combined manœuvres which are about to be held? Is the Master of the Fleet, or rather the Staff-Commander of the Minotaur, to bear the brunt of the displeasure of the Admiralty, when, however much he may have been to blame, he had less facilities for knowing the position of the Agincourt than the officers who were on board her, and when he might fairly argue that a Flagship, with an Admiral, Captain, and Staff-Commander of her own, ought in full daylight and fine weather to be capable of avoiding a well-known rock? The Admiralty made a show of firmness in sending for the ships and holding the inquiry at home; but so far as matters have yet proceeded it would have been equally satisfactory to have asked Vice-Admiral Wellesley and Rear-Admiral Wilmot each to hold a Court-Martial on the other's conduct.

Strict discipline and entire responsibility have been in times past the keystones of our naval success. Why do we pass the Naval Discipline Act, and give to our commanders power of life and death at sea, if it is not because the conditions of service afloat differ essentially from civil life at home. A breach of contract in civil life may be met by exculpatory pleas; the defendant may show that no loss has resulted to the plaintiff, or that his conduct disentitles him to damages. But afloat a breach of discipline cannot be thus excused. The sailor cannot plead that his captain was unreasonable, or that no fatal consequences have attended his disobedience to orders. It is so essential to the safety of every man on board a ship for each man to do his duty that duty becomes the standard of conduct, and neglect of duty an unpardonable offence. Now, in order that strict performance of duty should be enforced, it must be enforced throughout the service; it must be exacted from as well as by the officers in command. Even at the risk of occasional hardship, negligence in the commander must be visited as strictly as disobedience in the crew. The service is built upon the foundation of severity, and no one will say that it is more excusable for the Captain and Staff-Commander to run their ship on a dangerous rock than it is for a sentry of Marines to fall asleep at his post. Long peace has too great a tendency to civilianize the Army and Navy, and no greater injury can be inflicted on the services by men in authority than to relax the idea of responsibility, and, by pursuing an act to its remoter causes, to relieve the immediate authors of a disaster from the penalty attaching to it by the established rules of the service.

We look to Mr. Goschen to act in this matter with the nerve and decision which his high office requires. Kindness to an individual officer may be cruelty to the whole profession, and the present is certainly no time for sparing an Admiral, if there is reason to think that he has failed in his professional duty. It is alleged that by the rules of the Navy the Admiral in command, whose flagship forms the pivot of the squadron's movements, ought to take the inshore position, so as to avoid the very danger which happened in the case of the Agincourt. Is this the case, and is this neglect one of "the attending circumstances" alluded to in the verdict of the Court-Martial? It is alleged that, after ordering the Agincourt to keep four cables distant from his own ship, he suffered his Staff-Commander to take the Minotaur within four cables' length of the Pearl Rock, instead of keeping her at least twelve cables off from the point of danger. Is this the case; and if so, what course did he originally prescribe or approve for the Minotaur to follow? Did he sanction the several changes of the squadron's course to the westward of the original direction, each of which changes brought the inshore division more and more into the line which led to the catastrophe? Or did he do nothing at all, but, after sanctioning an unusual course for his squadron, did he leave his Staff-Commander to do what he liked with the ships for which, as Admiral, he was responsible? These questions should be set at rest, and it is idle to suppose that the current misgivings and apprehensions relative to the Navy will be allayed if there appears to be a disposition at Head Quarters to shrink from an inquiry, which Admiral Wellesley's reputation demands quite as much as the interest of the service.

A serious question will remain to be considered when these personal investigations have been concluded. Has not the time come for abolishing altogether the separate class of navigating officers? Our Navy is the only Navy in the world in which there is a separate class of officers for performing the duties of navigation. The institution of this class in our own service dates back to the time of Charles II., when the Navy was not as yet a profession, and when Colonels and Majors were appointed as Captains to fight the ships which the Masters had to navigate and direct. We still, though the same reason no longer exists, maintain two separate and distinct divisions in the Navy. We have "cadets" and "navigating cadets," who are entered separately at the same age, and receive the same education until the time that they go afloat. Both study navigation as the principal part of their school-work, but the "navigating cadets" are confined to the practice of navigation, and it is only due to them to say that, as a rule, they navigate well. But they navigate no better than the executive officers with adequate practice in navigation and pilotage would do, and we have always a superabundance of executive officers for the work. The Staff-Commanders hold the highest rank of the navigating officers, and we have seen from recent experience that there is no immunity against negligence with them. Every Captain of a ship would be the better officer if he had mastered the practice as well as the theory of navigation. The rising generation of executive officers are largely in favour of being allowed to navigate, as may be gathered from the evidence taken last year before the Admiralty Committee on Education. The present scheme is costly, as employing two classes when one would suffice; it is open to objection, as withholding from the Captains of our ships a necessary part of a seaman's education; it is not completely satisfactory in its working, as the recent disasters show; and it was condemned to gradual extinction, after six years' consideration of the subject, by the Duke of Somerset's Board of Admiralty, and only now exists because, on a change of Ministry, the determination was reversed by the Conservative Board which then succeeded to office.

INFANT LIFE.—The importance of proper food for young children has occupied the attention of medical men for many years, and Dr. Barker, the well-known London Physician, has certified to the great value of the Food prepared by "Savory and Moore," the Chemists to the Royal Families of England, France, and Belgium. Merit alone has caused it to be used in the Royal Nurseries, and the public can purchase it with full directions of any Chemist or Storekeeper, but be sure that "Savory and Moore's" names and address, 143, New Bond Street, appear on the labels.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—No breakfast table is complete without this delicious beverage.—The "Globe" says—"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest element, of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homœopathic Cocoa, and Soluble Chocolate. Steam Mills.—Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ....£ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

EXCHANGE.

On London—6 months' sight............1s. 10½d. per Rupee.
Ditto On demand ....1s. 10¼d. "
On Paris—6 months' sight ....242 Francs.
Letters of Credit.................................1s. 10¼d. "
Ditto for Italy and France, payable in Gold without Commission 1s. 10¼d. "

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at TWO PER CENT. on minimum monthly balances.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest at THREE PER CENT. allowed on money placed in Deposit at seven days' notice.

Interest at FOUR PER CENT., subject to six months' notice of withdrawal.

All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."

E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 26th May 1871.

FOR SALE.

ON COMMISSION SALE.—HORSES and CARRIAGES.—Terms per day: Charge, Horse Rs. 1. Commission charged on Carriages 5 per cent. No rent charged for standing. Job Horses and Carriages TO LET for any period.

BIERS & Co., Girgaum.

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE—19 & 20, CORNHILL, LONDON.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED £2,500,000
AMOUNT PAID UP.. £250,000

INDIAN BRANCH—CALCUTTA.

DIRECTORS OF THE INDIAN BRANCH.
A. Thorndike Esq., (Messrs. Atkinson Tilton & Co.) Merchant.
T. A. Apcar, Esq., (Messrs. Apcar & Co.) Merchant.
G. M. Blacker, Esq., Merchant.
J. C. Murray, Esq., (Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen & Co.) Merchant.
The Hon'ble G. C. Paul, Officiating Judge of the High Court.
C. Sanderson, Esq., (Messrs. Berners, Sanderson and Upton) Solicitor and Registrar of the Diocese of Calcutta.

MANAGER IN INDIA.
C. H. OGBOURNE, ESQUIRE.
MEDICAL REFEREE FOR BOMBAY.
DR. H. W. DIVER, No. 30, Meadow Street.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

1. The rates of premium are moderate (generally lower than other Offices), and the conditions of assurance liberal.
2. Premia are received in Yearly, Half-yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly Instalments.
3. Claims are paid one month after satisfactory proof of death.
4. Lives assured at Indian rates (not being seafaring persons) are permitted to reside in any part of the world in time of peace.
5. The office is a comparatively young one (first Policy issued in 1862), and is therefore free from old Liabilities.
6. It possesses a very large Capital, the whole of which is fully subscribed.
7. Its investments are all of a first-class character.
8. The Life Funds are allowed to accumulate in Special Trust or the primary security of Life Policies.
9. The expenses of management are guaranteed by the Deed of Settlement not to exceed 10 per cent. of the Premium Income.
10. The London Direction consists of first-class City Merchants, who look after the business themselves, who are all Shareholders in the Company, and nearly all of whom have been on the Board from the commencement.
11. The large Bonus declared to Policyholders at the declaration of Profits up to December 1867.
12. The first-class position which the office holds at home, as shown by the price of its Shares on the London Stock Exchange.

IMPORTANT CONCESSION TO THE ARMY.

The Directors of this Company have decided upon accepting the Lives of Military Men, who are not on Active Service, AT THE SAME RATES AS CIVILIANS; provided that before proceeding on Active Service, due notice is given to the Manager, and a commensurate extra Premium paid. Subject to this stipulation, the Civil rates of Premium WILL IN FUTURE APPLY EQUALLY TO MILITARY MEN AND CIVILIANS, and the former will be enabled to effect Assurances with this Company UPON MORE FAVOURABLE TERMS THAN CAN BE OBTAINED FROM ANY OTHER OFFICE.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

The English rate takes effect from the date of departure for Europe from Alexandria to Port Said, and the Indian rate from the date of arrival at either of those places outward bound.

Medical Fees and Stamp Duty are paid by the Company. No Entrance Fee or other payment is required of the Assured beyond the Premium.

The following Agents have been appointed in connexion with the Life Department :—

Agra	Uncovenanted Service Bank.
Allahabad	C. J. Cooke, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Akyab	Messrs. Bulloch Brothers.
Bankipore	W. Fraser, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Behar Districts	J. Almeida, Esq.
Benares	H. T. Balfour, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Bangalore	N. R. Bain, Esq.
Bombay	Messrs. Geo. W. Wheatley & Co.
Cawnpore	W. Neill, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Ditto	Bank of Upper India.
Ditto	T. Lucas and Co.
Chittagong	Messrs. Bulloch Brothers.
Chumparun	James Begg, Esq.
Chumparun Districts	E. C. Lamb, Esq.
Cochin	Pearce, Leslie and Co.
Coconada	Abell, Will & Co.
Dalhousie	Walter Adlard, Esq.
Delhi	Delhi and London Bank.
Ditto	H. B. Sterndale, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Dinapore	Messrs. Kelly & Co.
Dacca	N. P. Pogose, Esq.
Jhansie	Bazenjee Furdoonjee, Esq.
Kurseong	C. Graham, Esq.
Lahore	Hector Gunn, Esq., Agra Bank.
Ditto	J. D. Watters, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Lucknow	W. Dickson, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Ditto	Delhi and London Bank.
Madras	C. L. O'Brien, Esq., Secretary to Local Board.
Moulmein	Messrs. Bulloch Brothers.
Mean Meer	W. Adlard, Esq.
Meerut	Greetham and White.
Mirzapore	T. Lucas and Co
Monghyr	Thomas & Co.
Mussoorie	Delhi and London Bank.
Nagpore	T. A. Clarke, Esq.
Patna	Messrs. Kelly & Co
Ditto	W. Fraser, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Purneah	P. H. D. de Dombal, Esq.
Rangoon	Messrs. Bulloch Brothers.
Rohilkund Districts	H. Costley, Esq
Sylhet	E. G. Foley, Esq.
Saugor	J. A. Withall, Esq.
Simla	Simla Bank Corporation.
Ditto	United Bank of India.
Tirhoot	E. Dalgleish, Esq.
Umballa	Simla Bank Corporation.
Ditto	United Bank of India.
Ditto	Greetham and White.

Copies of the last Report and Balance Sheet of the Company together with Forms of Proposal and all further information may be obtained on application to

GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co.,
Agents at Bombay.

March 1871.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY,

FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,798,000.

TRUSTEES.
SIR THOMAS EDWARDS MOSS, Bart.
CHRISTOPHER BUSHELL, Esq.
EDWARD HEATH, Esq.
CHAIRMAN.
BERNARD HALL, Esq.
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.
R. W. KELLEY, Esq.
ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER.
J. MONCRIEFF WILSON, Esq.
SUB-MANAGER.
THOMAS WALTON THOMSON, Esq.

In point of security it is believed that the Queen Policies are unsurpassed.

Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class Offices.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

PHYSICIAN IN BOMBAY—J. MACKENZIE, F.R.C.S.

Careful selection of lives, and consequent large Bonuses, are secured, which the following figures show :—

New Business, First Quinquennium..............£ 718,385
Ditto Second ditto £1,412,466

Policies are issued under the LIFE BRANCH of this Company in Bombay on Civil lives, and Military lives in Civil employ, with special advantages, full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application by

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000 STERLING.
FUNDS IN HAND EXCEED £1,800,000 STERLING.

The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company, and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums for 1859 ....£228,314 7s. 3d.
Do. 1869 ....£485,180 5s. 8d.

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

Life Premiums for 1859 ....£ 62,919 7s. 11d.
Do. 1869...............£213,420 14s. 8d.

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE.		FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS.	
	With Profits.	Without Profits.	One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

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BRANDY—Exshaw, No. 1	do	35 0	...
Do do No. 2	do	20 0	...
Do Hennessy 3 stars * * *	do	29 0	...
Do do 2 do * *	do	24 0	...
Do do 1 do *	do	21 8	...
Do Denis Mounie	do	21 0	...
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Do Pinet Castillon	do	21 0	...
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Do "Flying Horse" brand	do	18 0	...
PORT—Chillingworth's	do	25 0	...
Do Graham's	do	18 0	...
CHAMPAGNE—Jaquesson's	do	30 0	...
OLD TOM—Swaine and Boord's	do	15 0	...
HOLLANDS GIN—15 quart bottles	do	23 8	...
IRISH WHISKEY	do	16 0	...
VERMOUTH	do	...	7 0
JAMAICA RUM	do	18 0	...
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